The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, at $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

At Somerset, September 10th; Hon. John Scott, Col. Clark E. Carr.

At Erie, September 10th; Hon. E. A. Storrs, Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Hon. Lemuel Todd.

At Warren, September 11th; Hon. E. A. Storrs.

At Connellsville, September 11th; Col. Clark E. Carr.

At New Brighton, September 11th; Hon. Lemuel Todd.

At McKeesport, September 12th; Col. Clark E. Carr.

At Pittsburgh, September 13th; Col. Clark E. Carr.

At Mansfield, September 13th; Hon. G. W. Scofield, Gen. Charles Albright.

September 13th and 14th; Hon. Lemuel Todd, at two points in Washington county, to be fixed by the County Committee.

At Altoona, September 14th; Col. Clark E. Carr.

At Tyrone, September 16th; Col. Clark E. Carr, Hon. A. W. Henszey.

At Altoona, September 16th, George Seigman and Gen. Mask (in German).

At Pittsburgh, September 17th and 18th; Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention. September 17th, 18th and 19th, George Seigman and Gen. Mank (in German).

At Meadville, September 18th; Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

In Mercer county, September 19th, 20th and 21st; Gov. L. Fairchild will speak at five places to be indicated by County Committee.

At Franklin, September 19th; Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

At Blairsville, September 19th; Gen. J. R. Hawley, Gen. J. T. Owen.

At Beaver, September 19th; Gen. John A. Logan, Hon. John Allison.

At New Castle, September 19th; Gen. E. F. Noyes, Hon. James Pollock.

At Canonsburg, September 20th (at one o'clock P. M.); Gen. E. F. Noyes and Gov. Jas. Pollock.

At Washington, September 20th (evening), Gen. E. F. Noyes and Gov. Pollock.

At Titusville, September 20th; Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

At Erie, September 21st; Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

At Uniontown, September 21st; Gen. E. F. Noyes.

At Indiana, September 24th; Gen. E. F. Noyes.

At Tionesta, September 24th; Hon. G. W. Scofield, Hon. C. B. Curtis.

At Clearfield, September 25th; Col. Clark E. Carr, Hon. John Williamson.

FIRST EDITION.

INDIAN WAR PROSPECT.

Report of Major Baker's Engagement With Savages---Twenty Thousand Hostile Indians on the Yellowstone.

CHICAGO, September 9.—A Sioux City special says part of the band of Indians that engaged in a fight with Major Baker's forces in Yellowstone valley came into the Cheyenne agency a few days ago and reported the fight was very severe; that the troops got heavily, over forty killed and wounded, while the Indians' loss was eleven killed. They report Baker so badly crippled that he was obliged to return to Fort Ellis without having accomplished the object of his expedition. General Stanley sent a detachment back to Fort Rice a few days since for supplies. They report that just prior to their departure, Sitting Bull sent a flag of truce and asked a parley with Stanley, which was granted. In the parley Sitting Bull declared that if Stanley did not turn back at once he would give him plenty of fight before he got back to the Missouri river. It is estimated that there are now in the Yellowstone valley from fifteen to twenty thousand hostile warriors, and serious trouble is apprehended. Many of these are Cheyenne and Arapahoes from the Platte valley, with a large band of Ogoollala Sioux.

The Tucson (Arizona) Citizen of August 31st has the following: "Four Mexicans were killed by the Apaches, in ambush, about ten miles above Calabasa, and all of them were instantly killed."

Murder and Lawlessness Still Rife in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 9.—Parties from Pope county report that on Saturday a civil officer and posse, who had a writ for the suppression, attempted to arrest Deputy Sheriff Williams on a charge of firing at and attempting to kill Harry Paynter, at Dover, at the time the latter shot and killed Coroner Clerk. Hickox, Williams refused to be arrested, and was shot and mortally wounded. On Sunday night about twelve o'clock a squad of Sheriff Dodson's militia entered Russellville and set fire to the *Tobacco* office, an anti-administration paper, which was burned to the ground. Gen. Upham was in Russellville at that time. The latter, it is stated, went to Dover to-day. The Governor received dispatches from this evening, but their contents have not been made known.

Excitement on 'Change at Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, September 9.—The case of S. L. Keck & Bro. against E. L. & T. S. Johnson, in which the latter was charged with unmercantile conduct, in connection with the pork contract made in Chicago came up before the Chamber of Commerce to-day and was decided. On the question of expulsion, 126 yeas, 166 nays. The question then came up on the reconsideration of the board of officers who held the examination, to suspend the defendants for thirty days, which was laid on the table. The chamber then adjourned amid intense excitement, many of the pork men declaring they would form another chamber. A public meeting of members not present from the action to-day will be held to-morrow.

A Young Man Commits Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VALPARAISO, IND., September 9, 1872.

A young man named E. White, living at White settlement, four miles south of this place, committed suicide last night by hanging. He was not missed by the inmates of the house until this morning, on going to his room to call him to breakfast, when search was made and his body found hanging to a tree about midway between the house and barn. He was a highly respected young man; leaves no family, but numerous friends to mourn his loss. The cause of his rash act is a dark mystery to all.

Wind and Rain Storm---Damage by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LACROSSE, IND., September 9, 1872.

A very heavy storm of wind and rain, but of short duration, passed over this place last evening, doing considerable damage to corn fields and hay stacks. About twenty telegraph poles were demolished by lightning and scattered in all directions. The storm lasted about fifteen minutes.

Murder Caused by Whisky.

CINCINNATI, September 9.—On Saturday afternoon, a young man, name unknown, shot dead by the name of J. W. Davidson, shot with a revolver, and instantly killed Jesse Currie, an old and respectable citizens of Alpha, Green county, Ohio. The affair happened near Alpha. Davidson was riding with Currie in a buggy. No quarrel preceded the killing. It was the result of a drunken row. Currie was also taking Davidson away from parties with whom he was about to quarrel. Davidson was arrested.

Railroad Smash-up in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, September 9.—A freight and a cattle train on the Missouri and Pacific Railroad collided about thirty-eight miles from here at six o'clock this morning. Both engines and ten cars were burned, cattle cars broken up, about forty head of cattle killed, and two cars laden with general merchandise smashed. The loss is about $50,000. The accident was caused by a miscalculation of the time card by the conductor of the stock train.

A Homesick Girl Cuts Her Throat.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, September 9, 1872.

A young girl, eighteen years of age, named Elizabeth Burns, arrived in this county three weeks ago, since which time she has been homesick and very despondent. Arising at her usual time on Saturday morning she sharpened a knife and cut her throat, and her relatives out her throat. She died instantly.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The losses by tire at Memphis on Sunday will foot up $200,000, with an insurance of $80,000.

Charles Bassettbin, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Harrison Staples, in Iaeville, Mass., on Saturday, murderously assaulted his wife, whom he has been married to three years, was parted from him through her mother's interference and being refused admission to see her, he was provoked to commit the act.

In Chicago, Sunday night, Michael Callahan, a peaceable citizen, was shot through the heart while walking along Ellston road with his wife and little girl, by a half-drunken ruffian, with whom he remonstrated for firing pistols in the street on the sidewalk. The matter has not been arrested.

The Great Council the Improved Order of Red Men meets in Nashville, Tenn., to-day. Every State will be represented.

A cyclone passed er Smyrna, Tenn., on the Nashville and Chattanga Railroad, yesterday, and destroyed the railroadepot, besides doing other damage.

John Stall, aged seventy-two, from Philadelphia, was accidentally drowned the canal at Akron, Ohio, on Sunday night.

The Fifteenth district court, at San Francisco, Cal., is engaged in trying impanel a jury in the Fair cases. No jurors have been obtained.

The annual fair of the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association is at Leavenworth today. More entries have been made than at any other fair held west of Ohio. The prospect is good for the finest exhibit ever held in the Missouri valley.

A call is published in Chicago this morning, signed by many of the most prominent and influential citizens, for a meeting of law abiding citizens, on Thursday evening, to take such action as will indicate their determination to have the laws against murderers and assassins enforced and punishment meted out to the guilty. This in consequence of the frequency with which the old assassinations of the most brutal character as well as other crimes have recently been committed there.

Maine Election

O, Hear the News!

ANOTHER GREELEY SETBACK.

The State Goes Republican by Fifteen Thousand.

All the Republican Congressmen Elected,

A CLEAN SWEEP.

THE GROUNDSWELL.

Gain Since Last Year Five Thousand

Every County Carried by the Republicans.

The Senate Unanimous.

Victory Complete and Overwhelming

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1872.

Returns received here up to nine o'clock, from Augusta, Maine, claim the election of all the Republican Congressmen, Blaine by a larger majority than ever before, and Hale by a good majority. Commissioner Tinker has a dispatch from Maine, estimating the majority for Perham, the Republican candidate for Governor, at 15,000.

AUGUSTA, ME., September 9.—Knox county gives a Republican majority for the first time in ten years. The Republicans claim the re-election of Governor Perham by 15,000 majority; also the election of their five congressmen.

BANGOR, ME., September 9.—Bangor gives Perham, Republican, 1,997, Kimball 1,635; Republican majority 362. Last year Perham had 1,459, Kimball 1,119; Republican majority of 40. Chamberlain's majority in 1868 was 785. The majority of Hersey, Republican, for Congress is larger than for Perham. The total vote is the largest ever polled in this city. The tally vote in Portland gives 145 Republican majority. The official returns are not yet announced.

PORTLAND, September 9.—Rockland gives Perham 310 majority against 29 last year. Hale, candidate for Congress from Fifth district, is ahead of the general ticket. The county will undoubtedly go Republican. Belfast gives Perham 190 majority against 400 last year.

A dispatch from the Boston *Advertiser* office at ten o'clock says Blaine is sure of 3,500 majority; Burleigh, in the First district, is sure of 1,500. Thirty-two towns show a Republican gain over last year of 2,026. Hale's majority is estimated at 2,000. Androscoggin county gives a Republican gain of 500 over last year.

EASTPORT, ME., September 9.—The city gives Perham 346, Kimball 184; Hale, for Congress, 348, Pike 178.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—A dispatch received from Blaine at the Union League to-day says that he has carried the Third Congressional district of Maine by an increased majority over the last election.

PORTLAND, ME., September 9.—Portland gives Perham 2,882, Kimball 2,772, against last year, Perham 2,792, Kimball 1,914. In 1868, the vote stood—Chamberlain, Republican, 3,871; Pillsbury, 2,086. The vote for Representative to Congress is: Burleigh, Republican, 2,878; Colburn, 2,601—being a majority of 184, against a majority for Lynch, Republican, in 1870 of 617. Portland is Kimball's residence, and it will be seen he runs ahead of the Congressional ticket.

Ten towns give Perham 7,051, Kimball 6,625, a Republican majority of 426, against last year Perham 5,347, Kimball 4,895, a Republican majority of 452. These towns in 1868 gave the Republican candidate for Governor 7,905, Democratic 6,053, being a majority of 1,842 then, against 426 now.

	Perham.	Kimball.	Rep. Gain.	Loss.
Gorham	877	324		19
Cape Elizabeth	460	442	52	
Deering	360	260	35	
Scarboro	452	270	270	
Westbrook	342	244	38	
Bridgeton	194	maj.		44

Fifteen towns in Hale's district give Hale 836 over the Republican majority of 1868.

LATER RETURNS.

PORTLAND, September 9.—Corrected returns of this city give Perham 2,822, Kimball 2,727—Republican majority 95.

11 P. M.—One hundred and sixty-five towns give Perham 41,041, Kimball 39,812—Republican majority 10,199. The same towns last year gave Perham 33,864, Kimball 26,600, being a Republican majority of 7,264, so the net Republican gain this year is 2,935. These towns cover a little more than half of the State, and contain 56,000 voters.

LEWISTON, ME., September 9.—Androscoggin county, excepting two towns that gave 25 Republican majority last year, gives Perham 4,084 and Kimball 2,291—a Republican majority of 1,489, against 1,379 last year. The two Senators and all Representatives from the county are Republicans. Among the Representatives elect is Nelson Tingley, Jr., of the Lewiston *Journal*, typo of the office for two years.

Lewiston gives Perham 1,470, Kimball 829—Republican gain of 215, as compared with 1871.

Great Excitement in New York.

NEW YORK, September 9.—No such excitement has been witnessed here since the opening of the campaign as that at the various political headquarters this evening. The Fifth Avenue Hotel, Glenham and Spingler House were thronged from an early hour in the evening by crowds anxious to hear the returns from Maine. The following dispatches were received at the Republican headquarters to-night:

AUGUSTA, 7 P. M.—Lewiston, Auburn, Augusta, Hallowell, Rockland and Bath give 864 gain over last year.

AUGUSTA, 6 P. M.—All returns indicate a sweeping Republican victory in the city. My majority is more than double that received at last election.

[Signed] J. G. BLAINE.

The following was received at the Liberal headquarters:

PORTLAND, September 9.—We made large gains in Portland. Most of the other large towns lose. It looks now as if the Republicans would carry the State by twelve thousand.

[Signed] C. P. KIMBALL.

LATER AND STILL BETTER.

PORTLAND, ME., September 10.—1 A. M.—One hundred and ninety-eight towns give Perham 46,973, Kimball 35,138. Last year the same towns gave Perham 38,130, Kimball 30,467, a Republican majority of 8,663—Republican net gain over last year 1,837. The towns not heard from last year gave Perham 19,555, Kimball 17,111—majority 2,444. If this is increased in proportion to the towns received Perham will have 51,389 majority. The total vote will, if it is increased in proportion, be 125,600, of which Perham should have 70,465 and Kimball 54,135. Last year the total vote was 105,967, of which Perham had 58,285, Kimball 47,578, scattering 34, being a majority of 10,707. In 1868, Chamberlain, Republican, had 62,825; Pillsbury, Democrat, 58,292. Republican majority 19,573, making the Republican majority in 1868 4,866 more than this year, but the aggregate vote of 1868 was the largest ever known, being 131,717, or 6,000 more than it will probably be this year, and this reduction of the aggregate would decrease the majority about 1,000, so that the net loss will fairly be 3,866. Perham is elected, Hale's vote runs ahead of that for Governor in this city for the Congressional ticket.

The Second, Third and Fourth districts will be carried by increased majorities.

Every county will be carried by the Republicans, making the Senate unanimously Republican. We have no returns from Representatives, but the complexion of the House may be judged by the general result.

1:30 A. M.—Twelve additional towns in Hancock, Washington and Arostook counties give Perham 1,414, Kimball 1,190—Republican majority 224, against 139 last year in the same towns, showing more Republican gain than estimated for the whole State. Two hundred and fifty towns and plantations give Perham 48,387, Kimball 46,328—Republican majority 12,059. Last year the same towns gave Perham 39,948, Kimball 31,546. Republican net gain from 1871, of 1,513.

Message to Gen Grant.

AUGUSTA, September 10.—Speaker Blaine has just sent the following dispatch to President Grant:

To the President of the United States, Long Branch, N. J.—We have carried the State for Governor Perham by more than 15,000 majority, a net gain of 5,000 on last year's vote. We have carried all the Congressional districts. The closest by two thousand majority. We have carried every town in the State, something we never achieved but once before. Have elected every Senator and chosen more than four-fifths of the House of Representatives. Our victory is complete and overwhelming at all points, and insures you more than twenty-five thousand majority in November.

AUGUSTA, September 10—2 A. M.—The five Congressional districts all been carried by the Republicans. In the First district Burleigh has about 2,000 majority; in the Second Frye has about 4,000; in the Third Blaine has about 3,000; in the Fourth Hersey has about 4,000; in the Fifth Hale has about 2,500.

The contest in Kennebec county, where Speaker Blaine resides, has been peculiarly animated, and has resulted in a glorious victory. The majority in every one of twenty-seven towns of the county. Six of these towns are usually Democratic.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 9, 1872.

RELEASE REFUSED.

James Burns, the murderer of John Halloran, who was acquitted on the ground of insanity, was brought before Judge Leonard this morning, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and an application made for his discharge on the ground that he is not now insane. Judge Leonard refused the application on the writ and remanding the prisoner to the asylum.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT SWINDLE.

A number of roughs, accompanied by Edwards the prize fighter, rendezvoused at an appointed place to-day to accept the challenge of Chambers for a fight for $2,000, but neither the latter nor any of his friends put in an appearance.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

A second attempt to release on *habeas corpus* Chas. Moore, a notorious emigrant swindler, from jail, was refused by Judge Leonard.

THE CITY TAX RATE.

In the Board of Supervisors to-day the amount to be raised by taxation in this city for the year was fixed at $30,457,623, or at the rate of 2-100 cents on each dollar.

NO REQUISITION FOR FORRESTER.

It is stated that Governor Hoffman has not furnished any requisition upon the Governor of the District of Columbia for the delivery of Forrester, the alleged Nathan murderer, to the New York officers, and that he will probably be seized by other officials and taken to Joliet, Illinois, to serve on a term there, whence he escaped some time ago.

RAIL FIXED.

Judge Dalrymple, of Jersey City, fixed the bail of Procter, Dorman and Foley, bank robbers, at $50,000 each.

STRIKE OF PRINTERS.

Nearly one hundred printers are on a strike here against violations of the law of their Union relative to apprentices by former employers.

Col. J. W. Forney arrived in Chicago yesterday, on his return from the Pacific coast.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Award of the Geneva Arbitration—Closing Session Next Saturday.

LONDON, September 9.—The uncertainty as to the the amount of the award of the Geneva tribunal causes much anxiety in the market for American securities, and has a depressing influence.

GENEVA, September 9.—The amount of damages awarded the United States by the Board of Arbitration will exceed three million sterling only by a few thousand pounds. The sitting of the board to-day was brief. A few matters of detail only were attended to. The closing session of the board on Saturday next will be public. The Arbitrators, agent-, counsel and secretaries will be present, and ladies have been invited to attend. The Arbitrators and others connected with the board will leave Geneva to-morrow on a special train for Berne, where they are to be the guests of the Swiss government. The party will lunch at Interlacken Thursday morning, and dine with the President and Federal Council of Switzerland, at Berne, in the evening.

GENEVA, September 9.—At a dinner to the Arbitrators on Saturday, Carteret's toast, "The health of all nations represented at Geneva," was greeted with loud cheering, the band playing the national airs of the different nations. Mr. White, of the American counsel, is still absent. The Tribunal meets to-day at noon. The Arbitrators, while at Berne, where they attend a State dinner on Thursday, will be the guests of the President of the Federal Council. Before returning to Geneva they will make an excursion to Interlacken, in the canton of Berne.

Council of the Internationals.

LONDON, September 9.—The general council of the Internationals, which has been removed to New York, consists of Kavanaugh, St. Clair, Laurel, Bertrand, Karl Marx, Leveille, David, Tonnaisence, Ward, Speyer, Derenne, and four others to be elected by the American federations. Marx will reside hereafter in the United States.

LONDON, September 9.—It is said that the majority of the delegates to the International Congress are dissatisfied with the transfer of the general council to Interlacken, in the canton of Berne.

Disturbance in Berlin—Brewery Wrecked.

BERLIN, September 9.—The disorderly pontical population of Berlin took occasion during a parade on Saturday to create many disturbances. One party, enraged at an advance in the price of beer, attacked a brewery and completely wrecked it. The police were compelled to charge the crowd with swords. Many persons were wounded and a large number arrested.

Spanish Budget Deficit—Serious Railroad Accident.

MADRID, September 9.—The budget to be submitted to the new Cortes will show a deficit of 2,000,000,000 reals. A new loan is contemplated to meet the wants of the treasury.

An express train on the Barcelona and Valencia Railroad was thrown from the track between Tarragona and Tortona by a land slip. The cars were overturned and demolished. Many passengers were killed. Among the dead is a general and a member elected senator. Gen. Andia, who was on the train, escaped unhurt. Further details of this disaster have not come to hand, in consequence of the breaking down of the telegraph wires.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, September 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Bourcicault were passengers on the steamer Scotia, which sailed on Saturday for New York.

PARIS, September 9.—Orders have been issued for stopping work on the military defenses near Mt. Cenis Tunnel.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 9.—The yacht Sappho went ashore yesterday on a sand head, but floated off with slight injuries.

LIVERPOOL, September 9.—The steamships City of Brussels, Sarmatina and St. Andrew have arrived.

LIVERPOOL, September 9.—Arrived, the Manhattan, from New York.

The Markets.

FRANKFORT, September 9.—American Securities—5-20s of 1862, 96½.

LONDON, September 9, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@93; for account 92⅝. American Securities—5-20s of 1865, 89¾; of 1867, 91¼; 10-40s, 87¾; Central 59, 89¾; Erie 39½; Tallow 46s. Petroleum—Refined 1s½d. Spermil 94s.

LIVERPOOL, September 9.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 10¾d@10¾d; Orleans 10¾d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat 12s 10d; red winter 12s 6d; red spring 12s 4d@12 9d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 9d. Cheese 60s. Cumberland middlings 35s; short rib middles, 38s.

ANTWERP, September 9.—Refined petroleum 49 francs.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 9, 1872.

BILLY FORRESTER TAKEN TO NEW YORK.

This morning detective Phillip Farley, of New York, arrived and proceeded to police headquarters, where he expressed doubts as to the arrest of Billy Forrester, but when taken into the cell he recognized the prisoner as the person Hatfield. It was at first thought it would be unsafe to take Forrester to New York, as his friends might attempt his rescue, but afterward an arrangement was effected with the railroad company by which an apartment car was obtained, and at twelve o'clock to-night the prisoner was placed aboard the train, heavily ironed by the middle of next month the company will be able to supply our people with gas wherever its pipes have been laid.

The consolidated gas company will be prepared to furnish the fluid at considerable of a reduction from what we are paying now. The gas is obtained from the smoke and hot air which all have seen so frequently escaping from the tops of coke ovens. This fluid needs but little purification to make it suitable for illuminating purposes. At present the borough of Sharpsburg is burning this gas in the public lamps, mills, manufactories, private dwellings, &c., and the people express great satisfaction with its illuminating qualities. There is no smell whatever, no flickering, no smoke, while the flame is of the most brilliant description.

It is not alone as an illuminating medium that this new discovery will be made useful, but it is anticipated that it will be extensively used for smelting purposes, lighting furnaces, etc. Even now the fire in the engines used on the Pennsylvania Railroad are lighted with this gas, and that at a great saving over the old process of lighting with wood. In the Round House of the Outer Depot the arrangements already made allow of the lighting of six or eight engine fires at once. Sixty-two engine fires are started daily by this process at the Round House at a cost of about $1 50 for each fire lighted.

It is contemplated, as soon as possible, to lay a line of pipe across to Allegheny, for the purpose of supplying that city with the gas. Pipes have already been laid along Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Railroad, and other streets in the vicinity of the works, but as speedily as possible the mains will be extended to the centre of the city, and then the "one position to monopoly" will redound to the interests of the consumers, and certainly to the holders of consolidated gas stock.

The company having this great work in hand is composed of gentlemen of integrity and high financial standing in the community, who are determined to make the Consolidated Gas and Coal Company one of the most successful organizations of the age. Those of large or small capital desiring to invest their means in a safe and profitable manner could not do better than purchase stock in this company. The par values of the shares is fifty dollars, and a few are yet for sale and may be obtained at the National Trust Company's bank on Fourth street, between Twenty-first and Thirty-first. It will well repay those of our citizens interested in great improvements and new discoveries to make a personal visit to the works and see for themselves by which this new illuminating fluid is snatched from the realm of the future and placed in the years, and made to serve such indispensible purposes.

A SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD.

A Move in the Right Direction

The question of a railroad has been one of absorbing interest to the people on the south side of the Ohio river for years past. But their expectations, based on the assumption that railroad presidents and directors could not fail to see the immense advantage such a road, just as they themselves see it, have been doomed to disappointment. The question of a "South Side" Railroad has never been fairly represented to railroad companies, or they have failed to consider it, in view of more extended routes and larger interests, for want of energy, but it is mistaken policy.

The city of Pittsburgh is spreading her boundaries; every available parcel of ground along the various railroads centering in the city, and within business distance of it, is being occupied with more than the plain dwelling of the mechanic, or the palatial residence of the city merchant. Sites for mills and large business manufactories can only be obtained in the corporate limits of the city at fabulous prices; while all the beautiful bottoms, the gentle slopes, and the steep lands of the "South Side," are accumulated for want of railroad connection with the city. The necessities of the times are daily increasing in demand within the next five years, and that a railroad on the "South Side" is only a question of time.

In fact, a movement in the right direction, and aiming at this result, is now being made. The people, tired of hoping, wishing, talking and waiting for the tardy action of uncertain companies, to meet the necessities which have been long felt, have resolved to take the matter into their own hands. Books are now open at various points along the river between Pittsburgh and Birmingham, and liberal subscriptions are readily obtained.

It is the people's monument; and as the contemplated line will pass through the richest agricultural portions of Allegheny and Beaver counties, and follow along the valley of the Ohio river, extensive tunnelling and heavy grading will be avoided, it is believed that there are sufficient numbers and wealth to insure success.

One of the great draw backs to this road heretofore, when mixed with connecting Forrester, it would be with the city was thought to be indispensable. But this would have required a bridge, the difficulties and the cost of forming the same, to such grade, nearly every movement in its inception. It is now proposed to terminate the road at the mouth of Saw Mill run, and connect with the city by a line of steam ferry boats. The connection will be within a few minutes' distance. Such a connection would require less capital, at any more time than it now does to go from Allegheny City and Pittsburgh. Add to this the distance would be about the same as between Jersey City and New York. If the railroads approaching this great center of commerce from the south, feel satisfied to connect with it for years by a line of steam ferry boats, and that at a great saving, the South Side can abide their time until a bridge becomes a necessity and they are induced to build it.

The attention of business men and capitalists is directed to this enterprise, in the hope that it will meet with their approbation and support.

FEARFUL DEATH.

A Bar of Hot Iron Thrust Through a Boy's Thigh.

Louis Hupe, a boy aged thirteen years, met with a dreadful death at Jones & Laughlins's mill, in Brownstown, yesterday morning. The lad had been temporarily employed at the mill, having taken the place of his brother, who had burnt his hand and could not work. He had stopped in front of a pair of rolls, through which a bar of red hot iron was being run, and before he could get out of the way the bar pierced his thigh, diagonally, through the flesh of the knee, lacerating and burning the flesh terribly. The bar also opened the femoral artery, causing speedy death from hemorrhage. The unfortunate little fellow was drawn away from the bar as speedily as possible, and a physician called. He was carried to the home of his parents, near the mill, where he died in a few minutes. The bar was about an eighth of an inch wide, by nine thirty-seconds in thickness. About one month ago the father of this boy had a leg broken at the mill. Last week a sister child of the family fell from a chair and broke an arm, and following this accident was the burning of the hand of the older boy mentioned. Louis had been in the mill but about two hours when he met his terrible death. Coroner West held the inquest.

Y. M. C. A. Home.

Comparatively few persons are aware of the extensive character of the philanthropy practiced at the Young Men's Home, under the superintendency of Rev. Warner Lang, so quietly and unostentatiously is it performed. There are two objects of this institution, one of which is a well-conducted boarding house for unmarried clerks, mechanics and business men, while the other is supported by the profits derived from the former sources; is devoted to the free religious, social and entertainment of persons out of work, for whom employment is in very many instances obtained. During the months of August there are nearly one hundred and twenty-five admissions of this class of persons, the number of free meals furnished during the same period being 1,576, and of free lodgings 949. One hundred and twenty persons were also furnished with situations. In the fifth season this number is generally quadrupled. These statistics will in some measure indicate the nature and extent of the operations of this helpful establishment.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. J. G. McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending September 6th, there were forty-five deaths. Of those who died 24 were males, and 21 females; 41 were white and 4 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Accident, 2; cancer, uterus, 1; cholera infantum, 4; cholera morbus, 1; consumption, 2; convulsions, 2; cyanosis, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; congestion lungs, 1; diarrhœa, 1; disease bowels, 1; disease liver, 1; disease larynx, 1; dropsy, general, 2; dysentery, 1; fever, scarlet, 2; fever, typhoid, 7; hemiplegia, 1; inflamation of lungs, 2; inflamation of lungs, typhoid, 1; inflammation of pericardium, 1; inflammation of peritoneum, 1; inanition, 2; marasmus, 1; old age, 1; tabes mesenterica, 2; tetanus, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; still births, 1. The ages of the deceased were as follows: Under 1 year, 10; from 1 to 2, 6; from 2 to 5, 4; from 5 to 10, 2; from 10 to 15, 4; from 15 to 20, 4; from 20 to 30, 6; from 30 to 40, 6; from 40 to 50, 1; from 50 to 60, 1; from 60 to 70, 1; from 80 to 90, 1.

Fifteenth Ward Marching Club.

Last night the Republicans of the Fifteenth ward met at the armory on Thirty-sixth street, and organized themselves into a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Marching Club. General A. L. Pearson being absent Wm. Ramsley occupied the chair; T. D. Keller and Theodore Hill acting as secretaries. The officers were elected officers of the club: Captain, John A. Fox; First Lieutenant, John L. Piper jr; Second Lieutenant, Adam Hoere; Orderly Sargeant, George Fiacous. After the regular order of business was gone through with H. Kerr, Esq., made a few remarks, lent speech of two hours duration, during which time he held his audience, and was listened to with great attention.

The New Banking House of Geo. B. Hill & Co.

We note with pleasure the opening of a new banking house of Messrs. Geo. B. Hill & Co., at No. 58 Fourth avenue. The firm is composed of Messrs. Geo. B. Hill and C. Hanson Love of this city, and Mr. J. N. Hill of Dubuque, Iowa, all of whom are well known to reputation and business men of this city. Mr. Geo. B. Hill has been engaged in the brokerage business for the past five years, and by untiring industry and integrity, secured the confidence of all with whom he has done business. And we can safely say no one engaged in the arduous work of a banker's life has succeeded so well to the entire satisfaction of his patrons as Mr. Hill. Mr. C. Hanson Love, is known to all our citizens, and his name in connection with the firm is a sure guarantee of its success and solidity.

Mr. J. N. Hill resides in Dubuque, Iowa, and is one of the wealthy and solid business men of that city.

The firm have made extensive arrangements to do a general commission business in all kinds of stocks, bonds, mortgages, government securities, negotiable paper, &c., &c., and from their well known promptness and thorough knowledge of the business, parties wanting to negotiate securities can find no better men with whom to entrust their interests.

A Beautiful Home.

Reader, if you desire to secure a beautiful site for a home, on the line of a railroad and in a first-class neighborhood, where you can have access to the best of schools and churches, and enjoy all the advantages of both city and country, examine the property at Edgeworth, the advertisement of which may be found in another column. The property is really beautiful, and it is offered very cheap. It is seldom such an opportunity offers in such a neighborhood.

Rising Sun.

The flour dealers make more money on this than any flour sold in this market. Sold only by F. W. Jenkins & Bro., wholesale flour merchants, 255 Liberty street.

TRY T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

Pyle's O. K. Soap.

Best in America,
Buy, try and compare. tf

BATHING sponges at Clark's.

Pittsburgh Female College.

This leading school in the west for the education of young ladies, will open for the reception of pupils on Tuesday morning, September 10. The buildings have been refitted in fine style, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to call and examine them. Eight departments have been organized and *twenty-three* accomplished teachers elected. Parents may rest assured of the same careful oversight and thorough teaching as heretofore. The President will be found in the College, Eighth street, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., each day to receive applications. Catalogues giving full information, can be had by calling at the book and music stores in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS SAWYER at Pearing or Moulding Machine, by a Young Man of experience. Address Box K, this office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A PRACTICAL Boiler Maker; one who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches. GARVIN & THELLEN, Leetonia, Ohio. 3tsun

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE IN Allegheny city, with from 7 to 9 Rooms; must be in thorough repair and possession given immediately. Address A. M. L., this office.

WANTED—PARTNERSHIP—IN A Rolling Mill or Blast Furnace, by a Young Man who has had some experience in the iron business. Address D. F., Commercial office.

WANTED—COPYING A LADY WHO writes a fine clear hand, and who has had experience in copying legal documents, can secure an easy engagement. Address Co. plet, Commercial Office.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED by Rats, Mice, Bed Bugs, Roaches, &c., to call at Exterminator, Prepared and sold by CHAS. J. REIS & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages, Principals only need buy. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office, 116 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—RAILROAD HANDS—At Wages $2 per day. Also, Farm and Harvest Hands. A number of Girls for all kind of work in the Shops at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SALESMAN—BY A FIRST-Class Wholesale Grocery House in Pittsburgh, a Salesman to travel and solicit a large trade in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. Address, with full particulars and references, P. & Co., Fluke's Post Office, P. O.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS TRAVELing Salesman for an Iron, Steel House or Rolling Mill, by a young man who has had ten years' experience, and can influence a good trade in the West or in Eastern Pennsylvania. Best of reference from present employer. Address Iron, this Office, for one week.

WANTED—AGENCY—A RELIABLE, energetic Business Man, is open to arrangements as Local or General Northwestern Agent, in almost any line. Responsible parties can address, with particulars, to R. S., care of Journal of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. d*

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—A FEW FIRST-Class Traveling Agents to sell Goods on Commission throughout the Western States. Those selling Clothing, Lead, Iron, Hardware, Machinery, &c., would find it to their interest to apply, as the goods would not interfere with any of these lines, and are used by the same parties. None but those with reliable recommends, and good references, need apply. Address P., Commercial Office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$10,000 TO $40,000 on a first-class Mortgage. Inquire of SCHERR & STRAUB, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 1785 Ohio street, Allegheny. tf

MEETS TO-NIGHT,

AT

CITY HALL.

All Young Men in favor of the Election of Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft are invited to join.

GRANT, WILSON AND HARTRANFT.

The Following Republican Meetings

WILL BE HELD ON

Wednesday Evening, September 11th,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

At Perrysville.

JOHN S. LAMBIE, ESQ., JOHN S. FERGUSON, Esq., Col. JOHN S. MILLER, and JAMES MCKEE, Esq., will address the Meeting.

The Bolivar Glee Club will be present.

At Robt. Wright's House

Perrysville Road, in Franklin Township.

Hon. JAS. L. GRAHAM, JOSEPH S. HAYMAKER, Esq., will Address the Meeting. E. A. MONTOOTH, Chairman Committee on Meetings.

THOS. MCCONNELL, JR., Secretary.

Grant, Wilson and Hartranft

Mass Meetings

Of the Republicans will be held at the following named places, on

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 10th,

AT 7½ O'

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1872.

CAMPAIGN EXTRA

HARTRANFT OR BUCKALEW.

READING FOR THE ISSUE.

The Campaign Extra COMMERCIAL of last week having been exhausted, another edition is now ready. It contains extensive additions of matter bearing directly on the State issue, carefully prepared, and which should be widely circulated.

Committees and others should send their orders promptly, as the edition is limited.

Price $1 75 per hundred.

MISSING: that "Tidal Wave" or "Ground Swell," which was to elect HORACE GREELEY. The anxious friends will liberally reward any one having information of its whereabouts. Apply by address or in person to Col. MCCLURE, Liberal headquarters, Philadelphia.

THE Railroad ordinance was finally passed in Select Council, yesterday, but was not reached in the Common branch. An ordinance was passed through both Councils fixing the number of city policemen at one hundred and sixty-six, which leaves the force the same as before the recent dismissals.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW was a member of the order of "Sons of Liberty," the organization which the rebels so much relied on to get up a counter-rebellion in the North, and to stimulate which the rebel agents took up a position in Canada. It was here that BUCKALEW had an interview with HOLCOMBE. Not only was Mr. BUCKALEW a member, but he was an officer in the order.

GOV. CURTIN'S condition has become critical again, his complaint, we understand, resembling gout in the stomach. Relative to accepting the nomination for Congress from the Republicans of the Eighteenth district, he is understood to signify his willingness to do so, if not called on to take the stump in the present state of his health. The Liberals have given up claiming Gov. CURTIN.

SOMETIMES, by reason of the momentous issues involved, a blunder is almost as inexcusable as a crime. If ever in the history of the Republican party in this State it was necessary not only that the heart should beat true, but that the brain should think right, it is at this particular juncture. The close of the Maine campaign lets loose upon us here all the combined forces and agencies of the opposition. From now until the October election the most subtle strategic arts and maneuvers of the Greeleyites will be employed against us. The coalition despairs of carrying the State for BUCKALEW by an honest measuring of strength with the Republican party, and hence it will endeavor to accomplish by craft and cunning what it cannot achieve by direct force. It is against this danger that Republicans should everywhere and constantly be prepared. The question is not one of fidelity; the great honest masses of the party are true as steel. It is a question simply of sleepless vigilance and tireless activity, as against the possible supineness and inaction which may be born of well grounded belief in success. Persevering, enthusiastic, united action in every city, town, hamlet and cross roads from now until the closing of the October polls is the special call which patriotism makes upon every man who has the welfare of the State and the nation at heart. The holding-on faculty is the conquering faculty. This is the time for Pennsylvanians to show the character of their grip.

A WORD with the honest Democrats of the State. If, as is urged by the coalition press, a Republican is not less a Republican for supporting GREELEY, is a Democrat any the less a Democrat for supporting GRANT? Unless GREELEY has apostatized from every political principle to the advocacy of which his public life has heretofore been devoted, he is neither a Democrat himself nor the representative of Democratic ideas and doctrines. If he has so apostatized, what guarantee is there that he will not play his new friends as false as he has done his old ones? Granted that he has been commended to Democratic confidence by the regular machinery of the Democratic party—the question for honest, self-respecting members of that party to decide is, whether their souls are their own, or whether they have relegated the control of their consciences to the machinery in question, and this after it has ceased to represent the principles in which they have believed? It is to be presumed that thousands of honest Democrats in this State, as in others, will refuse to deliver their freedom of opinion and action into the keeping of the drill sergeants of that organization, and who, as between GRANT and GREELEY, will cordially support the former. These will come chiefly from the classes which, during the war, stood shoulder to shoulder with the Republicans in the defense of the imperiled Union, on the field and out of it; and the same sense which operate to determine them in favor of GRANT will also induce them to give preference to General HARTRANFT as between himself and BUCKALEW. Dubious and uncertain as GREELEY is, BUCKALEW is not one whit less indeterminate and undecided, as his ambiguous and doubtful course with respect to GREELEY himself shows. Neither of them is to be relied on in an emergency; such, for instance, as the defense at all hazards of a great measure of humanity, or the carrying of an Antietam bridge. These, however, are precisely the qualities which the times demand, and whose possessors the people propose to select as leaders in their onward march of prosperity and greatness.

CAN MR. BUCKALEW AFFORD IT?

MR. BUCKALEW'S supporters, in their assaults on Gen. HARTRANFT and certain of his political friends, have so far outraged decency, and transcended the rule of propriety, that he will have no reason to complain if he is retorted upon in a manner particularly disagreeable to himself, though strictly according to the facts. If this mode of warfare is to be kept up, it may be necessary, in self-defense, to go as far back as 1842-3, when Mr. BUCKALEW was less distinguished as a lawyer in Columbia county than he has since become. And to this, it is for himself to determine. A neglect to call off his dogs in time may give rise to a repetition of the self-accusation: *"I have no excuses to offer, no reasons to give, except that for the time being I was a fool,"* etc. Does Mr. BUCKALEW understand, and can he afford this?

A PARALLEL WHICH THE VOTER CAN RUN OUT.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW took his seat as a Senator of the United States in December, 1863. JOHN F. HARTRANFT took his life in his hand and started for the front in 1861. On the 10th of March, 1864, BUCKALEW voted against a proposition to equalize the pay of soldiers. At that time HARTRANFT was serving in the field against the enemies of his country, in East Tennessee. In June, 1864, BUCKALEW voted against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. At that time HARTRANFT was fighting the friends of BUCKALEW, under GRANT, in Virginia. When BUCKALEW, at a time when the government stood in need of every musket that could be manned, voted to discharge the colored soldiers, HARTRANFT'S breast was daily within musket shot of the rebels whose cause BUCKALEW'S vote was intended to bolster. When, in July, 1864, BUCKALEW voted against a resolution authorizing the Governors of the loyal States to send recruiting agents into certain of the rebel States to recruit volunteers, for the purpose of enabling the Northern States to make up their quota under the draft by enlisting Southern loyalists and negroes, HARTRANFT was rendering active and honorable service to his country upon some of its hardest fought fields of battle. The parallel might be pursued further, but these illustrations will serve to suggest the essential organic difference between the two candidates for Governor of the State. There is one matter, however, in which the experience of both was similar. Each was in at the death of the Confederacy—HARTRANFT at Appomattox, and BUCKALEW at Fishing Creek. Here the resemblance ends.

SLIPPERY MR. BUCKALEW.

Ex-Senator CHARLES R. BUCKALEW is making peregrinations and holding meetings throughout the State, for the purpose of trying to explain away the damaging facts in his record while serving as a Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, and with the hope of getting people to believe that he is not as disloyal and reactionary now as the printed evidence shows him to have been during the period in question. Of course he is not to be blamed for this. If he succeeds in convincing the people that his opposition to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law; his endeavors to procure the disbandment of the colored troops at a time when their services were absolutely essential to the successful prosecution of the war; his proposition to reward treason by giving their pay, and if killed, their mourning and newspaper writers as possible in the way of corruption and rascality is at once stated as fact, that it may take its chances. They follow the good old rule: lie steadily and persistently in the full assurance that somewhat will be accomplished. There are simple people everywhere who cannot help believing whatever they hear asserted as a fact, and especially whatever they see in print. As they are often strictly veracious persons, they sometimes repeat the falsehoods they hear without indicating the source, and thus make themselves responsible for such fictions. Besides direct and palpable falsehoods of the kind just referred to, a favorite fiction with our Liberal friends is what may be called the assumption of imaginary truths. This may seem a very roundabout way of expressing the thing meant; but in view of the lofty-minded character of some of the organs and people who indulge in this style of fiction, its statement in plain terms would be indecorous. Thus a man consciously above common lying sometimes does not hesitate, on the slightest and most imperfect data, to assume certain facts, and then, if not at once, after a few days, to affirm their existence with as much confidence, and if necessary, with as much asseveration as if he had tested their actuality in the most thorough manner. This artifice or method of influencing the canvass, is so common with the Liberals that it may be fairly called one of the Liberal arts. No better illustrative specimen occurs to us at this moment than the assertion constantly made in the GREELEY papers of other States that HARTRANFT is repudiated by the respectable newspapers and the respectable people of Pennsylvania. Though a mere assumption of those who wish it to be fact; though the merest figment of an excited partisan imagination, it is so steadily and boldly asserted, that we suppose thousands in other States would bet money on its absolute truth.

THE ONE-TERM CRY.

Some of the ablest leaders of the Liberal party are trying with not a little zeal to convince the people that the one-term principle, as it is called, is really a subject of immense practical importance. Thus, a few days ago, Governor KOERNER discussed the subject at great length in a speech at Highland, Illinois. He counted carefully not only all the tide-waiters, postmasters, letter-carriers, clerks, packers, toll-gatherers, etc., in the Union, but also their friends and families. Not being able to find out the precise numerical extent of each office-holder's household, the Governor had recourse to the principle of averages, so useful to statisticians, and by that means he ascertained that the host believed to stand at the President's beck and to sustain him through thick and thin must amount to a multitude ranging somewhere between three hundred thousand and half a million. The demonstration may have seemed very clear and convincing; indeed, as arithmetic is held in profound respect by every good American citizen, one can easily believe that the argument was simply overwhelming to the minds of listeners. Some of them may even have shuddered for their liberties, in view of the fact that, so long as the Constitution remains unchanged, the President will have so many men, women and children in his pay. If Scotch cousinhood were recognized in this country, the situation would certainly be terrible. With the American view of the obligations of kinship, the fact is less alarming, as we believe that an American does not usually feel bound to vote for or to approve of the policy of a President merely because his sister-in-law's husband's thirty-second cousin holds a clerkship in the postoffice. The person thus highly honored by the government must be a second cousin at farthest in order to establish an indisputable claim to the vote of an independent citizen. If this limitation were not familiar to every one, it would be evident from the fact to which, in the course of his argument, Governor KOERNER referred, to wit, that within the last forty years only a single President has been re-elected for a second term. The Governor mentioned the fact as evidence of the favor with which the people regard the one term policy. The truth is, that by itself the fact shows how utterly worthless are most of the arguments or allegations usually advanced in support of the proposed amendment. Really the influence of the office holders, whether direct or through their friends and relatives, amounts to very little after all, and in the long run in favor of the President of the United States. What was ANDREW JOHNSON able to do with his host of official retainers at his back? Let a President be popular, having a real hold on the hearts and judgments of the masses, and the office holders may somewhat strengthen his position by serving as a nucleus of organization. But if a President is unpopular, if by his character or his acts, or by both, he has incurred the dislike or the contempt of the great free hearted, unbribable multitude, the office holders under him, looked upon as his representatives, soon become partners in the odium or disapprobation of which he is the object, and are no more able to maintain him in power or to avert his fall than to make the moon stand still.

It is amazing what rubbish has been daily talked and written on this subject in relation to President GRANT. Thus we are told, in all varieties of tone, that GRANT secured his renomination by patronage, and that if re-elected, he will be re-elected by the office holders! Why, GRANT would be stronger to-day in the popular heart if he had never made an appointment, and had no offices to bestow. Most of his enemies and defamers have been made such by his refusal or inability to accommodate ambitious or avaricious aspirants in the matter of patronage, thus incurring the resentment of those who "lie in wait, and turn good into evil, and in things worthy of praise lay blame."

With most of its Liberal advocates all this talk about one term as the great panacea for the ills of our politics is mere evasion, or rather an artifice by which they seek to avoid the subject of civil service reform. In disregard of the Constitution, and of the popular will as well, Congressmen of both houses have seized upon and control the Presidential patronage for their own selfish ends. The offices in every district are regarded by its member as the means by which he may strengthen his influence and maintain his position as a leader. This fact is known to none better than to GREELEY and his friends, who hypocritically pretend that by making the President ineligible for a second term, the abuses of the system would be abolished. The truth is, that in case the President happened to be a man capable of violating the obligations of his oath, or even a man of lax morals, the change proposed would present an irresistible temptation to evil. Deprived of the inducements to good behavior held out in the prospect of a second term, the ambition of his party and the self-seeking of members of Congress would afford the President the most tempting opportunities of indemnifying himself for the shortness of his tenure of power by the indulgence of sordid views—by peculation and selling his recommendations to office. With the prospect of a second term as a reward for well-doing, as HAMILTON expresses it, the President's "avarice is a guard upon his avarice."

Another most powerful argument in favor of the Constitution as it stands is, that re-eligibility secures to the nation the advantage of the experience gained by the chief magistrate in the exercise of his office. President GRANT is not the first President who, before his election, had not enjoyed the advantages which would have guarded him against mistakes, and he is not likely to be the last favorite of the people whose first term as President may be necessary to fit him for an entirely satisfactory discharge of his high functions. No matter how intellectually gifted or how morally earnest a man may be, experience is necessary to qualify him for the post. But the amendment proposed would condemn the nation to be perpetually governed by a succession of novices, that is, of Presidents destitute of the training which only experience can impart.

One of the arguments which induced the framers of the Constitution to make the President re-eligible was the the "ill effect of banishing men from stations in which, in certain emergencies of the State, their presence might be of the greatest moment to the public interest or safety." For example, it was alleged that "a change of the chief magistrate at the breaking out of a war, or at any similar crisis, for another of equal merit, would at all times be detrimental to the community, inasmuch as it would substitute inexperience to experience, and would tend to unhinge and set afloat the already settled train of the administration." Nothing could more clearly evince and illustrate the sagacity and foresight of the founders of our government. One of the precise crises or emergencies thus foreseen existed when the people elected LINCOLN for a second term; and if the step had been prohibited by the Constitution, few will profess any doubt that the change of Presidents at that time would have been "detrimental," if not disastrous, to the nation. And we think there can be little doubt that in the present condition of the South the country has reached another crisis when it would be at least injudicious to change the chief magistrate, and thus, in the words of HAMILTON, "substitute inexperience to experience, and unhinge and set afloat the already settled train of the administration."

"A disgraceful and ruinous mutability in the administration of the government" was one of the possible evils of our popular system apprehended by its founders, and certainly the nation has never seen a time when the peril needed to be more carefully guarded against than at present.

VARIETIES OF LIBERAL LYING.

A correspondent of the *Missouri Republican* informs the readers of that journal that the Republican party in Maine have established a complete and carefully graded tariff of corruption. Thus a single voter, selling only his own vote, receives $100; a voter who takes his brother with him into the GRANT camp, receives $150; a Democratic tavern keeper, willing to work and vote for GRANT, receives $300, etc., etc. However crude the falsehood, it is rather a fair specimen of the inventions by which some of the Liberals hope to influence the election. Indeed, it would seem that they place not the slightest restraint upon their imaginations; whatever occurs to certain speak-

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An eminent French physician maintains that rheumatism affects the brain as well as the joints, and makes its victim unsocial, uncivil, cross, dejected, and foolorn. The Greeley movement has the disease.

Two or three weeks ago the creek under the great Natural Bridge in Virginia suddenly disappeared. On instituting an investigation, the stream was found pouring into the earth through a number of newly made fissures, having found some unknown channel beneath.

The site of the old Fleet prison in London, familiar to all readers of Fielding and Dickens, is shortly to be utilized for religious purposes.

The discovery of a new "Mammoth Cave," in Boone county, Kentucky, is reported, and is causing much excitement. The local papers say that the neighborhood has been the resort for picnics for years; and yet, until July 16th, it has remained entirely unknown. The cave, so far as explored, is said to be more than two miles long, and contains single chambers no less than a hundred feet in length by forty feet in width and twenty in height.

The Londoners have got through their fashionable season in town, and are beginning to throng watering places and other country resorts just as our upper ten are returning to city life.

Ohio claims to have clipped four million pounds more of wool this year than last. And the Greeleyites have not yet been shorn.

Speaking of the ravages of the cotton caterpillar, the Atlanta *Constitution* says: "No such calamity as this has befallen the people of the South since the day of Sherman's march to the sea. And it has come like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. We can compare it to nothing so near like it as the great prairie fires of the West last fall. The loss to the South is estimated at from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000.

A new phase in bill posting occurred in New York the other day. A horse which had just died in the street from the heat was plastered from head to foot with advertisements within ten minutes from the occurrence.

A square shaft of a pillar belonging to the temple rebuilt by Herod the Great, has just been found in Jerusalem. It is a monolith, and is finely engraved on its four sides with magnificent monumental characters. The inscription is in the Greek language, and forbids the entrance of the Gentiles into the inner courts of the temple.

There was a jolly sort of snow storm at Mount Washington on the 3d instant; and the effect the next morning in the bright sunlight was worth a trip to the White Mountains to see.

A new and profitable branch of business has been invented in Georgia, by a genius who sprinkles salt on the railroad to allure cattle upon the track. The animals are killed by the trains, and the railroad company has to pay for them.

Of late no other Southern State has attracted so much attention as Florida. Invalids have gone thither, found health, and have written in loud praise of the climate. Agriculturists have discovered the quality of its soil and the sequence of its seasons, elements tending to make it a land capable of producing all the most important staples of the country.

Among the many things that might be more profitable in Texas and some other Southern States than politics, is the raising of figs. A citizen of Texas claims that its native figs are better than the imported article, and are easily raised and readily cured.

Newark has undertaken an enterprise which has no precedent in American history. It is an industrial exposition of the manufactures of a single town only. Even her sister city, Paterson, is forbidden to exhibit. It is simply an exhibition of what Newark alone can do. The whole plan is unique, and as a display of what a single city can do in the way of manufactures, the exposition is said to be a remarkable success.

An experimentalizing Californian has this year manufactured one hundred pounds of opium from one acre of poppies, and has demonstrated that the soil and climate are well adapted to the growth and perfection of the Chinese poppy.

A Kansas paper says that in front of its office men are at work with a carpenter's jack-plane dressing boards for a business house, and that the stones after being dressed are almost as smooth as dressed lumber. That's either very soft stone or a precious hard story.

A Georgia physician, who has had twenty cases of twins occur in his practice since the beginning of the year, was recently made the happy parent of a pair of bouncing boys, weighing nine and a half and ten and a half pounds respectively. Well may he exclaim, *Oh, Genesis!*

A healthy and otherwise intelligent married woman in Tennessee persists in the belief that her legs are paralyzed, and being doomed to an endless punishment. She suffers intense pain from her affliction, and has no indication of being unsound in mind except in this particular.

The pioneer movement in the matter of woolen mills in Southern California has just been made in a proposition presented to the Common Council of Los Angeles, by parties from the East, for a grant of the water power to establish a mill with a capacity of two hundred and fifty yards per day.

An amorous Nebraska swain was lately engaged in kissing a widow in the dark, when an impertinent flash of lightning revealed the performance to a select party of spectators, and the man was obliged to marry the widow to get out of a scrape.

The strangest example of a "stick in time" is the custom which prevails among the Dutch families living in the Catskills, that of preparing their own grave clothes. They take great pride in fashioning both of the finest materials and making them up in the daintiest manner.

The very poetry of farming must be reached in cultivating the rose farms of Bulgaria. They cover hundreds of thousands of acres, and the Paris perfumers reap a rich harvest of fragrance, which distills its way over the seas, and scatters itself in every direction.

Notice is given by the United States Board on breech-loading small arms to all who desire to submit samples, or appear personally, that it is now in session in the Army building, New York city.

It is said that the aggregate loss to the people of this country annually by damage to baggage through carelessness on the part of railroad employees, does not fall short of a million dollars.

An English medical gentlemen, has invented a curious instrument for seeing under water. Two binocular lenses are placed with their convexities together. The outer edges are secured by a metallic rim, made water tight, the interior being filled with water, which replaces the loss of refractive power of the aqueous humor of the eye.

The English Crops.

Mr. James Sanderson, an English authority in grain statistics, estimates that this year's wheat crop in England is greatly under the average as regards acreage. He says the yield will be twenty-four bushels per acre, or six bushels below the average; quality inferior; condition good; and weight three pounds per bushel below the average. He estimates the barley crop at ten per cent. below the average, and oats as the best of the cereal crops and above the average. Potatoes are threatened with destruction, but very fine weather may save a portion of the crop. Root crops are generally good. He sums up the results as follows:

"All crops with the exception of wheat and barley, average, roots abundant, pastures luxuriant, and the quantity of hay produced nearly equal. It may be supposed that 1872 will prove a singularly prosperous year for the farmer. Moreover, in addition to the large yield, the prices for every description of farm produce are unprecedentedly high; 64s per quarter for wheat, 56s per head for store lambs, 8d per pound for wool, and 4½per pound for mutton and beef are prices which have not met this century.

A prosperous year and high prices for the farmers means hard times for the mass of consumers, to whom the prospects in spite of the general advance in wages are anything but encouraging during the coming winter.

ATTENTION is again paid to mining in the Utah region, notwithstanding the heavy losses suffered by many in the matter in the early days. The Salt Lake *Journal of Commerce*: "It is passing strange that men should be willing to plant, say $400,000, in a piece of ground called a mine on the faith of a vein of ore in sight which proves out in a "pocket," which is snowed in a large part of the year, and liable to be deluged by rains the rest of the time." Captain Rosetin, of England, said in an after-dinner speech at Salt Lake City, the other day, that Englishmen would "pour unlimited means into this Territory for the development of mineral resources, if they are assured their investments will be secure under the laws." By all means let the laws be altered to any extent to secure the British capitalists all the rights possible in Utah and everywhere else.

THE East river bridge is going ahead. The New York caisson is complete, and the mason work is advancing at the rate of two courses of four feet each a day. The structure has reached twenty-four feet above high water. After this structure is completed, the next step will probably be the building of an exchange on the New York and Brooklyn sides. These will each be eight hundred feet inland from the towers, the New York one at the corner of Water and Dover streets, and the Brooklyn anchorage at the corner of James and Mercein streets. It is expected that the tower will be raised about next June, if everything be favorable to the progress of the work.

Frost a quarter of an inch thick was formed in New York the other day. It was on a loaf of wedding cake.

Avoid the Perils of the Season.

Autumn, although the most radiant portion of the American year, has its drawbacks. The heavy evening dews and morning vapors and the great disparity in temperature between the night and day, give rise to many painful disturbances of the bowels, such as colic, cholera morbus, diarrhœa and dysentery. The digestive organs are also unfavorably affected by the change of season, and dyspeptics generally suffer most severely during the fall. Derangements of the liver are likewise common, and miasmatic fevers prevail in newly settled districts and low lying and marshy localities. These unpleasant contingencies of the season are not, however, unavoidable. By strengthening, toning and regulating the system with HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS when the most delicate may escape them. At the expiration of summer all the bodily powers are in a somewhat exhausted state. They require the wholesome stimulation which this genial vegetable invigorant supplies. Under its fostering influence the nervous energy which the wilting heat of July and August had kept in abeyance or partially extinguished, crops out afresh; the flaccid tissues recover their elasticity; the appetite takes a sharper edge; the processes of digestion and assimilation become more rapid and perfect, and the whole organization acquires its maximum of activity and resistant power. Even persons of comparatively feeble constitutions, when thus fortified against the perils of the season will have little cause to fear a visitation from any of the disorders to which we have referred. As a protection against miasmatic fevers and all epidemics engendered by malaria HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be justly pronounced not only unrivalled but unapproached. Look well to the label and trade mark, as there are many counterfeits and imitations in the market.

PURE

CHAMPAGNE WINE

FIFTY CASES OF

PURE CHAMPAGNE WINE,

Of my own importation, received this day. This Wine is Guaranteed STRICTLY PURE, and will compare favorably with any brand in the Market, and sold much Cheaper.

JOSEPH FLEMING,

No. 84, corner Market street and Diamond.

TEXAS papers say that the reports from the crops in all parts of Texas are really glorious. The corn crop is unparalleled. The cotton is magnificent everywhere, the worm having done no damage as yet, and it will soon be too late for them to hurt the crop. There will be more than can be gathered. Every other crop is equally fine—potatoes, peas, beans, oats, rye, barley, wheat, hay, fodder, pecans and the yeast which fatten hogs without corn is absolutely immense.

PERSONAL.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes to that journal from New York that, if the people of the United States know and value their greatest men while they possess them, they will instantly demand the privilege of replacing Emerson's ruinest home as far as possible. He wants the numerous Englishmen who honor this brave and wise philosopher to claim a share in the just tribute.

Conscience and sentiment do not always go together. The *Independent* says that when Judge Barnard was going up the Hudson river on his way to Saratoga to attend his trial and hear his sentence he took care, with all the tenderness of a mother, of a boy, a stranger to him, whom he had found in the withdrawing room, suffering from a sudden illness and utterly helpless. He waited on the boy like a nurse, got medicine for him from the ship's steward, secured him a berth, and, as our correspondent left the gentlemen at he was bidding the steerdess to call him in the early morning if the boy should need attention. Like Fisk, he seems to have been equally soft-hearted and unscrupulous.

A profane boot and shoe maker has opened a shop in the office wherein Daniel Webster studied law, at Franklin, New Hampshire.

It is said that Caleb Cushing astonished the members of the Geneva Conference by his remarkable ability as a linguist.

Many lady amateurs, owing to the revolutionary changes in France and Italy, have adopted the lyric drama, or have taken to the concert room professionally. Among the names which have appeared in Italy is the Marchioness di Villarmosa, formerly a maid of honor to Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain.

Toledo has fallen heir to a musical genius lost to Chicago by the fire. The genius is a little lady of twelve, named Marie de Stoppellier. Her parents came from the south of France to this country some years ago, and settled in Chicago, the father being a designer of cornices and other architectural ornaments, and the mother a teacher of French and modern languages. By her merit the latter found her way into the best families of the city, having under her instructions the daughters of Horace Medill, senior editor of the *Tribune*, and several other prominent professional men. But the fire came and swept away their business, their comfortable homes, their hopes with their household goods; and after living on charity for a few days took refuge in Toledo, the latter obtaining employment in one of the manufactories of that city. The life of the child has been devoted to music ever since she has been able to sit alone upon a piano stool, and her little soul has found companionship in the works of the masters till it is said, she has learned to forget them, and thought with perfect precision and the most truthful fidelity. A brilliant future is predicted for her.

The editor of the New York *World* not only denies that he is in immediate danger of leaving that paper to other hands, or of being removed from the planet whose name it bears, but writes in a vein of cheerful humor which is the reverse of deadness or dullness. Mr. Marble is fast recovering his wonted health.

A young girl eloped in Illinois last week with her step-uncle, one Woolen. Her laying in a stock of old Woolen at the present standing of the thermometer may indicate that she is getting fixed out for winter.

Saratoga gossips say that Cornelius Vanderbilt has won five thousand dollars this summer, by playing euchre and whist, and is more delighted with this success than if he had drawn another railway in a Wall street lottery.

Col. John Broome, of the marine corps, was received from the Secretary of the Navy orders to visit the State prisons in several of the States, with a view of gathering information with regard to their discipline, etc. The object is to improve the disciplinary system employed at the navy stations.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson has again been obliged to leave the stage on account of his eyes, and his engagements have been canceled.

A wealthy Southern lady, a widow, who has been a regular visitor at Saratoga for seven years, has just made a match with a bartender from Buffalo, who put on the airs of an earl.

In the South African diamond fields the Kafirs do the work, and although they are carefully watched, they manage to secrete many gems. A late number of the *Diamond News* gives an account of a Kafir who was killed by falling into a claim, upon whose body was found, secreted in the seams of his clothing, but less than forty-five diamonds, one of them weighing fifty carats. A Boer working close by heard of this, and as a servant of his had died shortly before, he had the body exhumed, and his trouble was rewarded by finding about thirty diamonds.

THE perfection to which submarine torpedoes have been brought within the past few years is a matter of great interest to iron ship builders, many of whom now express the opinion that as the explosive power of the torpedo may be increased without limit, and as the shock from even a moderate charge is so very destructive, any attempt to construct an absolutely torpedo-proof ship must prove a failure. They advocate the employment of contrivances, either attached to the vessel or propelled in some other manner, by which the torpedo may be pushed aside or away from the hull before it is encountered by it.

THE movement to place O'Conor and Adams electoral tickets in the field is alarming to the Greeleyites, who would have it understood that the Louisville Convention was "a sham." The wish is father to the thought. The Straight-outs will be organized in a majority if not all the States. They are starting papers in many places, and it is not so certain that O'Conor will not compete successfully for a majority of the Democratic vote.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
LEMUEL TODD.
GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
CHARLES A. ALBRIGHT.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ally, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES McGUINNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

VANILLA BEANS, "PRIME,"
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
FRUIT JUICES,
CITRIC ACID,

SPONGE, "S. W.," SELECT.
SPONGE, "VENITIAN," BATHING.
SPONGE, SURGEONS',
SPONGE, REEF,

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner First avenue and Wood street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of Rules, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Ralm, G. Vollmahnn, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

CHOICE GOODS
AND
LOW PRICES.

James Caldwell
HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Llama Lace Sacques and Jackets,
Llama Lace Shawls,
Ottoman Shawls, Brocha Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls,
Black Mourning Shawls,
Black, Bernalis, Pure Silk Warp,
Satin Stripe Black Bernanis and Grenadines,
Plain Black Silk Grenadines,
Black Wool Delaines,
Tinsel, Bombazine,
Mohairs and Alpacas.
Japanese Silks, new styles at low prices.
Summer Silks, a very large stock.
Black Silk of the most celebrated makes,
Ponson, Bonnet, Tapesier and Bellon,
Cheney Brothers' American Silk.
Chintzes, Prints and Percales.
Linen Suitings and Ladies' Suits.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT
TO THE
Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two,

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURGH, June 26, 1872.

Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

FLANNELS AND JEANS.

The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well known

Flannels and Jeans,

At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.

S. Bradley & Sons,
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS,
River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
Caps, Capes Torches and Flags
Send for Illustrated Circular and Price Lists.
E. Edmundson & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS,
55 MARKET STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED
MARBLE MANTELS,
FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,
Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.
Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street,
W. W. WALLACE.

DRY GOODS.

FALL OPENING,
1872!
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Specialties in Several Kinds of
DRESS GOODS.
Irish Poplins,
JAP POPLINS,
FINE STYLES.
SATTEENS,
French Merinos, &c., &c.
IRISH POPLINS,
Bought at Forced Sale, at nearly One-half Former Prices.

1872. HEADQUARTERS 1872.
FOR
Barred Flannels
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
Nos. 239 and 241
LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Fullerton's Freeport Flannels
CRAIG'S GREENVILLE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS AND YARNS, AND EMDALE FLANNELS.
BRADLEY'S, MERCER, PITTSBURGH AND EASTERN PLAID FLANNELS, AT MILL PRICE.
A GREAT BARGAIN IN
All-Wool Barred Flannels,
AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Call and Examine Before Purchasing.

EDUCATIONAL.

Willard School,
28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.
The next Academic Year will Begin MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d.
And is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.
The School Hours are from 8 45 A. M. to 12 45 P. M. for Boys, and from 1 30 P. M. to 4 30 P. M. for Girls.
The Course of Study is the same in both Schools, and includes the Common and Higher English Branches, Latin, Greek and Modern Languages.
Classes in German, French and Italian daily.
Instruction of the highest order in Drawing, Painting and Music will be provided in the Girls' School.
Full Courses of Studies in the several Departments see Circular, to be had at the principal Bookstores.
Applicants for the Boys' School received on and after MONDAY, August 26th.
ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
Tths

MOUNT PLEASANT
Military Academy,
A Select Boarding School for Boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson.
The Course of Instruction embraces the following Departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary Mathematical, English Studies and Natural Sciences. Classes are also instructed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Gymnastics.
A thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding School, well trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c.
Pittsburgh references: Messrs. Schoyer, Sheppard & McKnight, J. McD. Leech, Wm. McKnight, R. J. Paineastock.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, September 18.
BENJAMIN A. AL

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

DUNBAR IRON COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds.

Whole Mortgage is for $400,000 on a property valued at $1,000,000. But $65,000 of the loan remaining unsold.

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

For Sale at Par and Interest.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield Street.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONVILLE, HOLLIDAYSBURG, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
O. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
K. W. TREFFERS, Cashier.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILLS, PHILIP BENTEL,
J. V. McDONALD, BENJ. SINGERLY,
JAMES H. BRADY, Hon. ROBT. McKNIGHT,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, HARTLEY HOWARD,
DANIEL EUWER, L. J. BLANCHARD,
C. S. FETTERMAN, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on sums on Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

THS

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage S's at 90 and Interest.

Birmingham Market House First Mortgage S's at Par and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, September 9, 1872.

The very excessive heat of the past few days has taken the energy out of all operators, and as a consequence the market is dull and uninteresting.

—Some of the banks report a sharp demand for money, which has been met where the names would pass muster.

—"Alabama claims" are again coming into notice, and are an element in the movements of the money market not to be disregarded. All kinds of rumors may be looked for as coming from Geneva as to fabulous sums awarded in the various cases before the tribunal. Although the amounts awarded this government for damages received during the late war will undoubtedly be very large, yet the figures will not reach by any counter claims of nearly as great magnitude on the part of the English government. So that the balance actually paid finally will probably be so small as to create no disturbance of the money market.

—The stock market begins to show some activity. New York Central moves up to the even hundred under the influence of a report of a scrip dividend, which will run the capital stock of the company up to one hundred millions of dollars. It is reported that 10 per cent. cash will be called on the new scrip, to be used in the construction of the new line down to the lower part of the city. The gross earnings of the Central have averaged $2,000,000 a month, or $24,000,000 per annum, which makes the usual dividends certain.

—The actual sales of stocks during last week were 789,115 shares, against 1,090,390 shares sold during the week before. Some idea of the nature of these transactions can be gained from the fact that fifty shares of Fort Wayne, 1,500 shares of Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and 103 shares of Michigan Central were sold, while Erie runs up to 245,440 shares, Pacific Mail 109,400 shares and Western Union 52,638 shares—showing that the dealings are entirely of a speculative nature, and that, although the dividend paying stocks are regularly called, there are few transactions in them, and those are for investment buyers.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S Bonds of 1881	115¾	115⅝	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¼	114⅛	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅝	113⅝	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114	114⅛	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112⅝	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112⅝	112¾	112¾
10-40s	107	107⅛	107¼
New 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110¾
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	111⅞	112	112

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

6-20s	113¼
United States 6s of 1881	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¼
United States 10-40s	107¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Currency Sixes	112

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 9, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113	113⅛
Canton		50¼		91		
Western Union Tel		79¼		80		
Quicksilver		42¾		42¾		
Pacific Mail	71¾	70¾	70¾	71		
Adams Express		84		84		
Wells, Fargo Express		84		84½		
American Express		70¾		70¾		
United States Express		81		81¾		
New York Central	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾	100	
New York Central Scrip		98½		99		
Reading	46¼	46¾	46¾	47¼	47¼	47¼
Michigan Central		99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Michigan Southern	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Illinois Central		132		132		
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago and Rock Island	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Do. Preferred	109¾	109¾	109¾	110	110¼	110¼
Fort Wayne	95	95	95	95	95	95
St. Paul	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
Do. Preferred	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Wabash		39¾		39¾		
Do. Preferred		70¾		70¾		
Fort Wayne	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
Ohio and Mississippi	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
Chicago and Alton		111¾		111		
Do. Preferred		118		118		
Boston, Hartford & Erie		12¾		12¾		
Panama		118¾		118¾		
New Jersey Central		104		104		
Union Pacific	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼

—Government bonds are stronger, in sympathy with gold, which has steadied up since the "long" leave ceased to sell their surplus stock which was thrown on the market in large quantities on Friday and Saturday. The slackened demand from the importers has a tendency to weaken the gold market and to prevent any organized advance in the premium.

—The San Francisco *Chronicle* calls for a clearing house in that city for the rather fanciful reason that "the necessity for handling coin would be diminished and a considerable loss by abrasion would be saved to the owners."

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	85¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	60
Phila. and Erie	30	North Penna R. R.	49¾
Lehigh Navigation	39¾	United Cos of N. J.	128¾
Catawissa	45	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Oil Creek & Alley'n R.	56¾	Reading	47¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, September 9, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather is again warm, a little too much so for the pleasant transaction of our business. But why complain?—the reign of warm weather is drawing to a close.

Business opens to-day at about the same rates at which it closed on Saturday, all leading articles being unchanged in prices. Dealers seem more intent upon securing extra good stocks for the coming fall trade, than to make present sales. All the signs of the times point to a heavy fall and winter trade.

Flour, is held firm at previous quotations. Stores and dealers are well supplied, and prepared to meet all demands, but will not make concessions to effect sales.

Wheat continues in active demand, particularly for red amber and white. Prices remain unchanged. Country millers are the principal purchasers.

Oats is a shade stronger, and there is a better inquiry. Sales will be found below.

Groceries.—We make some changes in prices, and at the same time report an active market. Stocks in the hands of leading houses ample to meet the wants of the trade.

Bacon and Provisions.—There is no change to report in prices. The market is reported unusually brisk for the season. The stocks on hand are large and of a good quality.

Butter just now is in *statu quo*, and sells at all sorts of prices, as to quality.

Eggs—Nothing but strictly fresh are called for, and as commission merchants are expected to guarantee every barrel or box of eggs sold as fresh and good, it would be well for shippers to keep "bad eggs" at home.

Cheese continues very firm and prices are a shade stronger, with an advancing tendency.

Following are the wholesale rates, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—We are reported sales as follows: arsenic 3¼@ 10½ lbs; pearls 11@11½c; nitrate soda 5c; soda ash—refined, 98 per cent., 4½c; common, 98 per cent., 4½c.

APPLES.—Reds, to 76 bbls. We ocrtinue to quote choice cooking apples at $1 75@2 00 per bbl; common $1 00@1 50.

BUTTER.—Receipts to 50 packages. Good grades find a ready market at 20@25c per lb; inferior 14@15c. The warm weather has retarded the appearance of rolls butter.

BEANS.—There is a more active demand. Prime white are now selling at $2 75@3 00 per bushel.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—Sales reported at the following figures: ½ lb cans $1 25; ¼ lb cans $2 25; 1 lb cans $6 00; 5 lb cans $30 00 dozen.

BROOMS.—There is no change in prices, fancy selling at $4 00; No1 $3 50; No 2 $3 00 per dozen.

CHEESE.—Receipts very light and prices unchanged, at the following figures: Ohio Goshen 16c; Factory 13½@ 14c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Dairy 15c. Receipts 58 pkgs.

CANDLES.—Prices are firm at 18c for 6's; polishing lots in a small way at the usual advance.

CEMENT.—Rosendale Hydraulic $2 10@2 25 ₰ bbl; Louisville $2 @2 05; Rosedale $4 00; Eagle $3 00; Johnstown $2 75; calcined plaster $4 25@4 50; plaster $3 50@ 3 75 ₰ bbl.

CORN MEAL.—There is little inquiry, with sales at $3 25 ₰ bbl.

CANDLES.—Stearine, 14 ounces, full weight, 16c; 14 ounces 15½c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

COAL.—Prices are firm, with a steady demand for advance, and we are reported sales by the case at $8 00.

HAY AND PROVISIONS.—We have no change to note in prices. The market is reported in a healthy state, and we give the following as the latest quotations: Hams 17½c; sugar-cured shoulders 11c; plain do 9½c; rib sides 12c; clear rib sides 12½c; sugar-cured dried beef 17½c; bacon 14c. Dried beef 20c. Mess pork $16 00. Lard, in barrels, 10c; do kegs 10½c; country lard 9½c.

FLOUR.—Strictly fresh are bringing 24@25c per dozen, and cracked and seconds 20c.

FLOUR.—Receipts 1,120 bbls. Market steady and prices firm and unchanged. Stock is ample to meet all demands. We quote as follows: Penn Mil's $8 75; "Our Extra" $8 50; Ring Sun $8 00; Minnesota Island, for bakers, $8 25; Wisconsin $7 75; low grades $4 50. Rye flour at $5 25. Oat meal $8 00. Following are the mill rates: National Mill's (white wheat) $9 50 in sacks, $9 30 in bbls; Pan Handle (Northern number 2) $9 25 in sacks, $9 00 in bbls; Morning Glory (red winter wheat) $8 50 in sacks, $8 30 in barrels.

FEED.—Millings in fair demand at $1 75@1 80; seconds $1 50@1 65; shorts $1 00; chopped corn oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 35; chopped rye $1 85; bolted corn meal, 70c per bush.

GRAIN.—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the last twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	1,150	Barley, sacks	120
Oats, sacks	1,322	Rye, sacks	205
Corn, sacks	1,000		

We are reported sales of four cars red winter at $1 68. The market has undergone little or no change since our last report, but if anything is firmer. Country millers are the principal purchasers, and until they secure full supplies the market will rule firm. Prime white wheat is held at $1 75, and choice white at $1 80. Oats is a shade better, with sales of white at 42c per bush; mixed 40@42c. Corn heavy at 59@60c for white; car 57c. Rye—57c offered and demand. Barley nominal.

GROCERIES.—Market reported moderately active, and sales are made at the following quotations:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly prime 24c, prime 24c, good 23c, fair 22c, ordinary 21c; roasted in sacks, Java 32c; O G Java 28c.

Sugar and Molasses—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 13½c; A do 12c; B do 11½c; extra C 11¼c; Chesapeake extra C 11¼@11¾c; fruit sugars 9@9½c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Prime syrup 75c; H & H fancy 65c; H & H extra 70c; H & H 60c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9½c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 25c; allspice 20c; Cassia 50c; nutmegs @ 125.

HAY.—Market easy under liberal receipts, though prices ruled about the same as at our last report. We quote on wharf and track at $25@28 for timothy and prime.

LARD OIL.—Extra Chicago and Cincinnati brands 75@ 80c; Galena, 75c.

ONIONS.—Small sales at $3 25@3 50 ₰ bbl.

POTATOES.—Sweets are in active demand at $5 50@6 00 for Jerseys; Maryland sweets $4@4 25 ₰ bbl. Irish potatoes $1 75@2 00 ₰ bbl.

POULTRY.—We quote fair sized young chickens at 55@ 60c per pair, by coop, old, 75@80c.

SAPOLIO.—An active trade is reported at 8½ 50 per case.

VINEGAR.—Cider is quoted at 25c per gallon.

TALLOW is without change, and prices rule firm at 8¾ @9c per lb.

SEED is well reality at $3 75@4 00 ₰ bush as to quality; flax seed range from $1 75@2 00 ₰ bush.

WHISKY.—A fair demand is reported, and highwines are selling in job lots at 90c.

WOOL.—There is little doing in this market at present. We quote prices as follows:

Fine delaine	50@52c
Choice X	50@52c
Medium	50@52c
Tub washed	50@52c
Unwashed	32@35c

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, September 9, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were twenty-seven cars, or five hundred and forty head. In addition to this there were three or more hundred driven in from Washington, Greene, Butler and Mercer counties, which, added to those from Cameron, West Virginia, made not less than eight hundred cattle on sale this morning. The great majority of the cattle offered consisted of those from Cameron, which is a medium quality, there being very few on sale which could be denominated strictly prime. Cattle were yarded this morning a little late, but still in plenty of time for business, as we thought, for at the end of two hours after they went into the pens not fifty head of cattle changed hands. Butchers were unusually slow in getting to market, and probably attributed to the extreme heat and mosquitoes). As it was, the market opened up slow and so tinued so on the common and lower grades of stock until the close. Fair grass steers, which commanded 3½c per lb last week sold from $4 75 to $5 00, and even at the decline of to-day were slow and dull. Common cattle sold even duller and ruled bad. The market is at present overstocked with the most common kind of cattle, and as there are no buyers for stock cattle, it is pretty hard to sell the offerings of common. A great many of them are left on hands for further feeding, as they only bring a ruinously low prices that holders can ill pose of them at all. Prime to extra cattle were not in favor fair supply, and of course were better sales than common stock.

By reference to sales below it will be seen that some of the sales run as high as $7 70 per hundred pounds. This price was only reached for Chicago top cattle, very few of which were offered. Trade ruled dull and unchanged. Prime stock sold from $6 25 to $7 00, on these two grades. Extra and prime trade was not slow on the market week. Butchers' fair droves sold at $5 25@ 5 75 ₰ 100 lbs, cheap lots at $4 50@5 00, and common and fat cattle at $3 25@4 25 ₰ 100 lbs.

Milch Cows.

The number of milch cows and springers on sale was small, but sufficiently large to meet the demand. Prices are low on both fresh cows and springers. Trade ruled dull at figures ranging from $35 to $50 for fresh cows, and from $30 to $40 for springers.

Hogs.

The hog trade is just about opening. Usually at the first of the month there is a decrease in the receipts, and as the cool weather comes on trade gets better. But to-day rather put a damper on the business. Some who announced to the effect that they intended to commence this week, deferred operations, until the present week, which would be over. Compare to trade ruled dull and slow and sales were but few. Prices ranged from $5 40 to $6 00 per hundred pounds, according to kind and quality.

ARRIVALS.

Below will be found the arrivals of live stock at the Allegheny yards as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, Cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Allegheny:

	Cars.
C. F. Laiblin, from Canton	1
P. M. Snyder, Greville	1
Greenwald & K., New Sandusky	1
Holmes, J. & Co., Warsaw	1
Marks & Bro., Chicago	3
Cooke & Co., Chicago	2

Sheep.

The run of sheep to-day was heavy, amounting to fully seventeen hundred head, which came from Washington, Beaver, Butler and Mercer counties. Trade ruled dull and bad, and at twelve o'clock there were fully three hundred left unsold, generally ends of lots. Prices, as compared with last week, were 40c lower, except on the very best grades. Some of these sold the same as last week. East Liberty, and the balance taken to the country and held over.

Keefer & Ecker, 272 sheep and lambs, Lawrance and Mercer counties, sold at $3 25 per hundred.

M Humes, 130 sheep and lambs, Beaver county, $3 to $3 50 per hundred.

H. Kerl, 42 sheep and lambs, Greene county, $2 50 to $3 50 per head.

J. C. McNees, 296 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $1 50 to $4 per head.

A. Eckert, 206 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $2 to $4 per head.

J. Mahel, 56 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $2 to $3 50 per head.

J. W. Steward, 156 sheep and lambs, Ohio county, $2 50 to $4 per head.

Neeley & Farley, 187 sheep and lambs, Mercer county, $1 75 to $4 per head.

J. Shaw, 52 sheep and lambs, Mercer county, $1 50 to $3 per head.

J. Neely, 90 sheep and lambs, Armstrong county, $2 50 to $3 00.

J. Hughes, 30 lambs, Mercer county, $2 75 per head.

W. Adams, 75 lambs, Washington county, 4c to 6c per lb.

R. McCaslin, 190 sheep and lambs, Allegheny county, $2 75 per head to be per lb.

Hogs.

James Laughlin, Smith's Ferry..... 32—One car sold.

SALES.

M. Varner sold 16 head of prime Chicago cattle, at figures from $6 50 to $7 00 per 100 lbs; also, 50 head of Greene county cattle, from $3 50 to $5 00 per 100 lbs.

J. Stamberg retailed 2 cars of Ohio cattle, at figures from $4 to $5 50 per 100 lbs; also, 22 head of Washington county cattle, sold at $4 to $5 per 100 lbs.

Keefer & Beers sold 24 head of Ohio cattle, at prices from $4 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

Rothchilds sold 23 head of Greene county cattle at prices ranging from $3 50 to $5 per 100 lbs.

W. Wade sold 40 head of mixed cattle from Ohio and Washington county at prices from $6 00 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

Spencer & Co. sold 43 head of Washington county cattle at prices varying from $6 00 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

Holmes & Hunter sold 40 head of Ohio and Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $5 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

R. Shamberg sold 15 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 50 to $6 00 per 100 lbs.

Hartzell & Blackstock sold 30 head of cattle from Ohio at prices ranging from $3 75 to $5 00 per 100 lbs.

Greves & Kahn sold 20 head of cattle at figures from $4 75 to $7 25 per 100 lbs.

D. Lowenstine sold 40 head of Washington county cattle at prices varying from $4 00 to $5 00 per 100 lbs.

C. Neely retailed 3 cars of Ohio cattle at prices from $6 75 to $7 00 per 100 lbs.

P. Fay ran sold 42 head of Greene county cattle at prie s ranging from $5 50 to $6 50 per hundred lbs.

P. Kay retailed two cars of cattle from Chicago and Ohio at prices ranging from $4 00 to $7 50 per hundred pounds.

Snyder, Havens & Co. sold 82 head of O to cattle at prices ranging from $4 to $6 50 per hundred lbs.

P. Heyer sold 18 head of cattle from Ohio at prices from $4 to to $6 50 per hundred lbs.

Mc Cahan & Bro. sold a good cattle from Chicago at $7 50 per hundred lbs; also, 2 cars of Ohio cattle at from $5 to $6 per hundred lbs, and 2 cars of Washington county cattle from $4 to $6 per hundred lbs.

S. Frankman sold 53 head of mixed cattle from Chicago and Pennsylvania at figures from $4 to $6 50 per hundred pounds.

Jas. Hanlon sold 17 head of Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $5 to $6 75 per hundred lbs.

Carr & McCallister sold 25 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $5 to $6 50 to $6 50 hundred lbs.

Wm. Williams & Co. sold 22 head of cattle from Ohio at prices varying from $3 42 to $5 50 hundred pounds.

C. Knox sold 60 head of Greene county cattle at prices from $4 to $6 50 ₰ hundred lbs.

Holmes, Hunter & Co. sold 42 head of mixed cattle from Pennsylvania and Indiana at figures from $1 to $6 per hundred lbs.

Sheep.

The run of sheep to-day was heavy, amounting to fully seventeen hundred head, which came from Washington, Beaver, Butler and Mercer counties. Trade ruled dull and bad, and at twelve o'clock there were fully three hundred left unsold, generally ends of lots. Prices, as compared with last week, were 40c lower, except on the very best grades. Some of these sold the same as last week. East Liberty, and the balance taken to the country and held over.

Keefer & Ecker, 272 sheep and lambs, Lawrance and Mercer counties, sold at $3 25 per hundred.

M Humes, 130 sheep and lambs, Beaver county, $3 to $3 50 per hundred.

H. Kerl, 42 sheep and lambs, Greene county, $2 50 to $3 50 per head.

J. C. McNees, 296 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $1 50 to $4 per head.

A. Eckert, 206 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $2 to $4 per head.

J. Mahel, 56 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $2 to $3 50 per head.

J. W. Steward, 156 sheep and lambs, Ohio county, $2 50 to $4 per head.

Neeley & Farley, 187 sheep and lambs, Mercer county, $1 75 to $4 per head.

J. Shaw, 52 sheep and lambs, Mercer county, $1 50 to $3 per head.

J. Neely, 90 sheep and lambs, Armstrong county, $2 50 to $3 00.

J. Hughes, 30 lambs, Mercer county, $2 75 per head.

W. Adams, 75 lambs, Washington county, 4c to 6c per lb.

R. McCaslin, 190 sheep and lambs, Allegheny county, $2 75 per head to be per lb.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 9.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and inactive; No 2 red winter held at $1 42; and $1 41 bid; corn and oats dull and unchanged. Petroleum refined firm and in good demand; held at 21¾@ 21¾c for car lots, and 22c for small lots.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 9.—Tobacco—Receipts very light; sales 90 hhds. Cotton quiet; middling upland 20¼c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 9.—Demand light but holders firm; low middling 20½@20¾c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 9.—Cotton dull and prices nominal, with no sales.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of JAS. D. BRADY & CO., was dissolved September 1, 1872, by mutual consent. Business of the late firm will be settled by either of the partners.

JAS. D. BRADY,
THOS. L. McCLELLAND,
JACOB GLOSSER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1872.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR. KING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1. KELLERS & CO., Agents 42 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TTSS

JERSEY SWEET POTATOES EVERY DAY.

Watermelons,
Peaches,
Plums,
Apples,
Timothy Seed

HENRY REA, Jr.,

305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fairbank's Standard

SCALES,

Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine.

Scales Repaired promptly.

Also, Hay and Barrow, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawer, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—

5 cars Old Ohio Red Wheat, in Elevator;
1 car choice Milwaukee Club;
300 sacks Ohio Red Wheat,
To arrive, and to which we ask the attention of Millers and the Trade.

HITCHCOCK, McCRERERY & CO.,
349 LIBERTY STREET.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
September 10, 1872.

REMARKS.—We have to report a dull market as far as crude is concerned, otherwise there is nothing particularly new to note. Buyers of the raw material are very shy and are either holding off or purchasing very sparingly. The result was a very quiet market. Parker's is quoted nominally at $3 35, equal here to 85c per gallon.

REFINED.

Notwithstanding the dullness in crude, the manufactured article was steady, being held as follows: September, 23½c; October, 23½c; November, 23½c; December, 23½c.

OIL BARRELS.

The rates have undergone no change. We quote city make at $1 75@1 80; country, $1 70@1 75.

[By Western Union Telegraph

TITUSVILLE, September 9.—*The Courier* says: The market remains quiet at about yesterday's prices. There were few buyers, and all sells were holding firm. The market closed quiet. Following are the sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$4 42
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 43½
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 45
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 40
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 42½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 40

NEW YORK, September 9.—Cloziur Saturday.—Market very firm, with a light amount of stock offering; crude in bulk, consisted at 12¾c; and sales 2,000 bbls at 24¾c; cakes steady at 25¾@28½c; naphtha quiet at 18¾@ 19½c. Philadelphia delivery quiet at 2⅜@2½c for refined.

TITUSVILLE, September 9.—Market quiet and nothing doing; spot $2 30@3 35.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 9.—Market firm and unchanged at $3 25@3 40.

OIL CITY, September 9.—Market quiet and very little doing at $3 00; on upper road $3 25; lower road $3 35.

RENOUVILLE, September 9.—Market quiet at $3 30@ 3 35.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, September 9.—Market firm and nothing doing. Refined 24½c; crude 12¾c

PARKER'S, September 9.—No market here all.

OIL CITY, September 9.—Market very quiet at $3 50.

TITUSVILLE, September 9.—Market weaker; spot $2 35; nothing doing.

ROUSE'S, September 9.—Market quiet and firm at $2 25@3 30.

TIDIOUTE, September 9.—Market quiet at $3 36.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—Cannot quote the market.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels.
P Hutchins	Eagle oil works	125
P Hutchinson	Petrolite oil works	368
J Bushnell	Standard oil works	405
J Bushnell	Brilliant oil works	535
W Stevenson	Tarentum oil works	910
H McKelvey	Vesta oil works	80
H McKelvey	Cosmos oil works	47
H Stewart	Riverside oil works	80
H McKelvey	Star oil works, Parker	80
Thos Kingston	Eagle oil works	140
Thos King	Tarentum oil works	70
J Bushnell	Vesta oil works	260

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

P Hutchins	1,254	Petro' le oil works	405
Standard oil works	400	Brilliant oil works	535
Vesta oil works	260	Tarentum oil works	980
Riverside oil works	80	Cosmos oil works	474
Star oil works	80		
Total	2,232		

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, September 7, 1872.

Evans & Wagner, 106 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

S. Irwin & Co., 261 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 208 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 408 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co., 277 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co., 368 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 219 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....2,142

Pig Iron and Ore Receipts.

The receipts at Cincinn ti for August amounted to 2,210 tons. August receipts at Pittsburgh 14,440.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 113@113⅛.

NEW YORK, September 9, 1872—P. M.
MONEY.

Money, after loaning at 6 ₰ cent., closed easy at 4 ₰ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling was heavy and lower; prime sixty days and sight 108¾@108¾.

GOLD.

Gold was quiet and firmer, ranging from 113 to 113⅛. Loans were made at from 1 32 to 5-64 for use. Clearings $48,000,000. Tne Treasury disbursed $40,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were steady, but fell off a fraction at the final close.

U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	115 @115¼	1-20s, 1867	
5-20s, 1862	113¾@113⅞	1-30s, 1868, cpn	112⅝
5-20s, new, 1865	113⅞@114	10-40s, cpn	107¼@107⅜
5-20s, 1865, 1867	113⅞@114	Currency 6s	112 @112¼
5-20s, 1865, new	112⅝@113	7-30 cents	110¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds were dull and steady.

Tennessees, old	73	South Carolinas, April	24
Tennessees, new	73	Missouri 6s	92¾
South Carolinas, July	24¼		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks were rather more active to-day, with New York Central, Chicago, Columbus and Lake Shore as the favorites. Central advanced to 99¾, fell to 99¾, and advanced to 100. There was a large buying movement by the brokers of Central, who anticipated an extra dividend, which induced a momentary advance. Following the rise in Central, Lake Shore opened quiet at 93, advanced to 93¾@93⅞ on attempts to send it up, fell back to 93¾, and closed firm at 93¾, in sympathy with the downward movement in London. Chicago and Rock Island opened at 92¾, touched 93, sold at 92¾, and the market closed dull and strong:

Western Union Tel	79¼	New Western common	73¼
Adams Express	83½	Rock Island	92¾
American Express	70¾	Pacific Mail	70¾
United States Express	81	N. Paul, preferred	76¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	84	Toledo and Wabash	39¾
Canton	50¼	Fort Wayne	95
Pacific Mail	71	Chicago and Alton	111
New York Central	99¾	Do. preferred	118
Erie	47¾	Chicago and Alton	111
Michigan Southern	89¾	Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	Hartford, Boston & Erie	12¾
Union Pacific	36¼		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 9, 1872.

FLOUR.—Firmly held and in good shipping inquiry, with offerings light; good to choice new extras $5 75@6 50, old Minnesota extras $6 50@7 00.

GRAIN.—Wheat irregular and lower for future at $1 19¾ seller 30 days; $1 20 seller September; $1 21 seller year; spot strong at $1 23. Corn steady, closing quiet at 39¾c seller September, 40¾c seller year, 41¾c seller; rejected 36c. Oats quiet and steady, but 2c easier at 29¾@30c seller September, 30¾c seller year, 31¾c seller October. Barley strong; No 2, 68c for spot, 64c seller September. Rye dull at 84c. No 1 Milwaukee $1 05.

PROVISIONS.—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Mess pork $15 50@15 75. Lard firm; winter sales at 8c; summer 8¾@8¾c; sweet pickled ham quiet, with supply light, nominally 8½@9c. Bulk meats dull at 6c for shoulders and 8½@8¾c for clear sides.

WHISKY.—Dull, with sales at 89½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Cotton dull and lower; mid dling uplands 20½c. Flour less active, common to good 5 @10c lower; good to choice $5 30@6 50; Western extras $5 10@6 40. Rye flour a shade better at $4 90@5 00. Whisky firmer at 90c. Wheat 1@2c lower; No 2 red winter 93@95c. Wheat irregular and unsettled; No 1 Spring $1 25@1 27; No 2 Milwaukee $1 20@1 22; No 1 do $1 27@1 28. Rye quiet at 65c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade better; No 2 mixed 57@57½c; steamer 55½@56c; sold 56,000 bush at 56½@57c. Oats unchanged. Hay quiet at 90@95c. Hops dull and unchanged. Rio coffee 19c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¾@ 9¼c; refined steady; C 10¼@10¾c; extra C 11@11¼c; white extra C 11¾@11¾c; yellow 9¾@10¼c; off A 11¾c; crushed 12¾c; powdered 12¼c; granulated 11¾c; cut loaf and crushed 12¾@12

THE VERY LATEST.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Rumpus at Canton, O.—Straight-Outs vs. Greeleyites.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, OHIO, September 9, 1872.

An attempt was made here to-night by the Straight Democracy to organize a club in support of the Labor-Reform nominee. W. S. Burke, a former Probate Judge in this county, was appointed chairman, and proceeded to make an old fashioned Democratic speech, denouncing the opposing candidates for the Presidency, especially Greeley. He was so frequently interrupted by cheers for Greeley that he lost control of his temper, and ordered every man except the Straight Democrats to leave his office, where the meeting was being held. The crowd outside and in the room became so boisterous that the City Marshal was ordered them to disperse. After the disturbers were expelled about a dozen who remained made another attempt to organize, but the crowd outside again disturbed them by throwing stones through the windows, when they finally closed the meeting without any organization.

Wayne County, Ohio, Democratic Nominations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., September 3, 1872.

The Democracy of Wayne county at its primary election on Saturday last nominated the following ticket: Senator, Jos. Hoh; John P. Jolly; Officers, E. Rosenbaum, Prosecuting Attorney; C. C. Shoenly, Jr., Auditor; Jacob Kaufman, Treasurer; Thomas Jay, Jr., Clerk; Infirmary Director, A. Bonnell; Coroner, Joseph Hoffman.

A "Liberal" Candidate Declines.

ST. LOUIS, September 8.—General James R. Craig, recent Democratic nominee for Congress in the Ninth district of this State, has declined the nomination. The General, in a letter of declination, assigns as a reason for this course, the dissatisfaction arising out of the late Cincinnati Convention, presided over by Carl Schurz, through whom his nomination was effected.

New York Congressional Nomination.

TROY, September 8.—The Republicans of the Sixteenth district to-day nominated James S. Smart, editor of the Washington county *Post*, for Congress.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, September 9, 1872, P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Southeasterly to southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain on Tuesday for the New England and Middle States during to-night, with winds over the latter veering to southerly and westerly during Tuesday, with clearing weather; southerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather for the South Atlantic States, with possibly areas of rain; easterly to northerly winds and areas of cloud and rain from Florida to Southern Louisiana, thence northward to the Ohio valley generally over weather and westerly winds, and from that to the Lake and upper lakes westerly to northerly winds and clear weather.

Suicide at Parker's Landing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, PA., September 9, 1872.

An unfortunate woman, known as Lottie Brotherson, said to have been born in Jamestown, N. Y., threw herself into the Allegheny river at the ferry, at Parker's, about eleven o'clock last night. Frequent and powerful efforts were made by the ferrymen and passengers to save her. The body was recovered early this morning. A Coroner's inquest was held and verdict of deliberate suicide rendered.

Ready Wants To, but Can Not Die.

ST. LOUIS, September 9.—Jeremiah Collins, who was to have been hanged here to-day for murdering his wife some months ago, has been respited by the Governor for thirty days. On being informed of the respite, Collins expressed great regret, stating that he was ready to die, wanted to die, and was sorry he could not die.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, September 9, 1872.

Miss Mary Hall, Freedman, Pa.....2
A. Laing, Wheeling, W. Va.....2
Mrs. James Kerrig, Camden, N. J.....2
Banis Hunter, *Leechburg*, Pa.....1
Miss Eliza Patton, New Castle, Pa.....1
J. B. Atkenson, Braddocksfield, Pa.....2
W. B. Morris, Boise City, Idaho Ter.....2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Collier and Stowe.

The second trial of Peter Louringer, for the murder of John Duffield, was commenced in this court yesterday. District Attorney Dayne appeared for the Commonwealth, and M. Swartzwelder, Esq., for the defense. The reader will recollect that Duffield, an old and inoffensive man, residing in South Pittsburgh, was assaulted and beaten, about a year ago, by two or three men, from the effects of which he is supposed to have died. Louringer was tried for the offense in January last, convicted of murder of the second degree, but subsequently granted a new trial. Nearly all of the morning session was occupied in securing a jury. The testimony, as far as elicited, is substantially the same as on the first trial. The case excites but little interest.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Yesterday John Ruffles made an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of securing the discharge of his son, Valentine, from the Army of the United States army. The petitioner sets forth that his son, who is only nineteen years of age, enlisted in the United States army, and is now in the custody of the Lieutenant Rodgers, of the United States army. He further sets forth that Lieutenant Rodgers is about removing from this city to St. Louis, and will take the minor with him. For that reason the petitioner was anxious to secure the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Lieutenant Rodgers, directing him to bring the minor to court. The writ was granted, and made returnable this morning at 10 o'clock.

A WOMAN STABBED.

Affray in a Beer Saloon.

About midnight, last night, three colored men entered Auth's saloon, on Smithfield street, and demanded beer. Mrs. Auth, who was in the saloon at the time, refused to give the beer, as they were then under the influence of some fluid of a kindred nature. The refusal excited their ire, and one of them, Joseph Kinney, it is believed, drew a knife and stabbed Mrs. Auth on the left side. As soon as the wound had been inflicted the three men ran away. Officer John Moore was immediately notified, and pursuing the direction in which the men ran, succeeded in capturing two of them, Kinney and a man named Charles Myers. Both were locked up for hearings this morning, and Gallagher was called in, and did everything to relieve the suffering of Mrs. Auth, but at an early hour this morning was unable to state the probable result of the injuries inflicted. Officer Moore hopes to be able to apprehend the third scoundrel in the affray this morning, when a hearing in the case will take place before Mayor Blackmore.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Last evening the new stock company appeared in that interesting domestic drama entitled "Waiting for the Verdict." Mr. Churchill gave an excellent rendition of *Jasper Rosebud*, and Mr. *Jonathan Rosebud*, of Mr. A. D. Bradley was all that could be desired. Mr. Meredith as *Jonas Trout* favored the audience for a time with an original song, while the new juvenile lady, Miss Susie E. Cluer drove an entering wedge into the affections of the Pittsburgh public by her rendition of her character, *Ada*. She was very happy as *Brimley Brown*, and Mr. Crompton's *Reverend Owen Hilton* was a praiseworthy rendition. Miss Josie Batchelder made an excellent *Sarah Sawyer*, and in course of time the lady will no doubt become a favorite with the patrons of the house. As a whole the company is much superior to many of its predecessors and that, as far as the "stock" company is concerned, the season will be a success, may be safely announced. This evening a new and untedly entitled "Extremes; or Men of the Day," will be produced, when an excellent opportunity will be afforded our play goers of judging of the merits of the new company.

American Theater.

The new attractions drew another large audience to the American Theater last night. Mr. C. A. Gardner, the popular comedian, made quite a hit, as did also Miss Carrie Avery, the well known serio-comic vocalist. The Dutch Comedian, D. L. Morris, created screams of laughter, as did the several acts of Charley Howard and Master Barney. The *corps de ballet* at this theater is first class in point of merit, yet its efforts to please do not meet with that hearty recognition which deserves itself so spontaneously in eastern cities. An exc llent programme is offered for this evening.

Varieties Theater.

Messrs. Gardner and Trimble are leaving no effort unemployed to please the patrons of the old "Varieties," on Penn street. A large number of artists put in appearances last night, and were enthusiastically received. No entertainment is provided for this evening will prove an interesting one.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

R. B. DAVIS, Esq., is reported to be seriously ill.

LAST night quite a number of campaign clubs appeared on our streets.

J. G. PERRY, who was arrested for stabbing his wife, received a hearing yesterday, and entered bail for court.

A WARRANT was issued by the Mayor yesterday, for the arrest of Mrs. Kelher, charged with oath of Jas. E. Kelly, with selling liquor on Sunday.

A SCENE of the German Catholic cemetery on Nunnery Hill, Allegheny, was quite lively yesterday, who was intruding on the cemetery grounds, and severely injured him.

HON. H. BUCHER SWOOPE will address a political meeting in Philadelphia this evening. His host of friends will be pleased to hear that Mr. Swoope is regaining his health.

THE estate of the late George Black is estimated to be worth fully $1,000,000. He made a will by which his real and personal property was found to be carefully scheduled in a memorandum book, and leaves a wife and six children—the latter all being minors, except his oldest son.

LAST night there was an alarm of fire from box 32, Penn and Tenth streets, caused by the partial burning of the roof of Brown & Co.'s rolling mill, corner of Tenth street and Duquesne way. The fire was started from sparks from a trip hammer, which had ignited on the roof. The loss is trifling.

ALEXANDER CLARK, editor of the *Child Recorder*, has gone on a tour of official visits to the western conferences of the denomination, and will be absent some time on that business. During his absence Gregory will act as office editor, and this, with Mr. Clark's correspondence, will make the *Recorder* sprightly as usual.

DR. J. C. MCCANDLESS, Health Physician, reports a total of forty-five deaths in the city for the week ending September 8. Of those who died seven were males and twenty-one females; forty-one were white and four colored. Those under one year; six from one to two; fourteen from two to twenty, and one between twenty and ninety.

HERMAN WHITE made an information yesterday before Mayor Callow charging Wm. Shaw with the larceny of a hydraulic jack, two tin basins, brush, dusting pan and other articles. It is alleged that Shaw sold a saloon and fixtures to White, and after the transfer of the property he made away with the articles names were carried off from the premises. A warrant was issued.

THE fifth annual session of the Young Men's Christian Association meets in Carlisle, Pa., to-day. Among the delegates from Pittsburgh Association, are Maj. Wm. Frew, Rev. S. A. Taggart, Rev. W. H. Knox, H. K. Porter, Prof. Wm. Johnson, R. A. Ormsby, E. Simonin, Rev. Mr. Cornelius, T. L. Logan, W. G. Jennings, Alex. Palmer, J. Robinson, E. Johnson, A. J. Moore, T. H. Stewart.

P. STEWART, Esq., for many years leader of the orchestra at the old Pittsburgh Theater, and well known to our people generally, is at present in our city after an absence of many years. The old gentleman thinks Pittsburgh a much improved city from the same he handled the fiddle-bow in the old days of the "old Drury." He will return to New York city, where he wields the *baton* in one of the principal theaters.

LAST night a special meeting was called at City Hall for the purpose of organizing a company of Grant lancers, and a full attendance was present on the 10th inst. The meeting was called to order by calling D. Dunseath, Jr., to the chair; W. W. Fullerton Secretary. A committee on uniform reported as follows: Hat, cap, blue blouse, black pants, yellow belt and red cuffs. The report was accepted. The election of officers resulted as follows: D. Dunseath, Jr., Captain; Herman Jones, First Lieutenant; W. W. Fullerton, Second Lieutenant. On motion, adjourned to meet Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, sharp, at City Hall.

Grant and Wilson

IMMENSE MEETING IN CITY HALL.

Addresses by Senators Zach. Chandler and John Scott.

City Hall was densely packed last evening to hear the distinguished orator, Hon. Zach. Chandler, of Michigan. The meeting was equal to any held in this campaign in enthusiasm, and at times the applause was continued for several minutes. The ladies of the campaign were ably discussed, and as the closest attention was paid, the remarks were appreciated.

At half past seven o'clock the second ward club proceeded from their headquarters to the Monongahela House to escort the speakers to the hall. The carriage was occupied by Senators Zach. Chandler and John Scott, Col. Clark, E. Carr and Major Monteith. When the speakers made their appearance upon the hall they were greeted with immense applause.

THE ORGANIZATION.

At eight o'clock Major Montooth called the assemblage to order. He announced that Senators Chandler and Scott had arrived, and also Col. Clark E. Carr, who would address the citizens on Thursday evening next. He then named the following gentlemen as officers of the meeting, who were elected by acclamation.

President—Josiah Cohen.

Vice Presidents—Wm. G. Stubbs, David A. Jones, W. W. Shaw, John Phillips, Philip Hoerr, J. O. S. Golden, Geo. W. Biggs, W. P. Price, W. K. Harrison, Wm. Simpson, G. W. Day, Hans B. Herron, David Reed, Dr. J. S. King, Calvin King, W. S. Miller, Thomas Ewing, Capt. Alex. Hay, Geo. W. Gillespie, J. M. Cooper, H. S. Miller, W. Byrnes, J. F. Jennings, Wm. L. Miller, W. E. Schweppe.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

Major Montooth now introduced the President, Mr. Cohen, who made a few introductory remarks, after which he introduced Senator Chandler, of Michigan, who was received with great applause.

Speech of Senator Chandler.

Mr. President and fellow-citizens: We meet here under ominous circumstances. There is no record in any history like the record of the present struggle. We all understand the old Democratic party; we all understand the old Republican party. But what does this Greeley Democracy mean? Why, if I should hear a crow shriek, it would not be ridiculous, for any man to fall down and worship the Greeley Democracy. Its record is hanging like it in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. When the nomination of Greeley was first made, it was received on one side with a shout of derision, and on the other with a shout of triumph. Was it that Greeley was not the Democratic party, or was it that the Democratic party was shocked him? (Laughter.)

IS THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN PARTY ENDED?

Now we all know the history of the great Republican party that has ruled this nation for the last twelve years, and in many of the States for a longer time. You know that that party was the party that put down a rebellion—the greatest that has ever occurred on earth under any government. You KNOW that that party built the Pacific Railroad, and established the best banking system the world has ever seen; that it has carried on the government it has made every dollar issue as it has seen proper to issue it. Notwithstanding this magnificent record, the flat that we are now to hear the session of this great Republican party has ended, and the time has come for it to die. The speaker has had become so warmed in his subject that he divested himself of his coat, which was the signal for tremendous cheering, and put the large audience in the best of humor.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY THE PARTY OF REFORM.

But who has decreed that its mission has ended, and therefore that it must die? Point out the men to whom is to be intrusted the estate of this grand old party, that has carried this nation through the greatest rebellion the world has ever seen. I will answer the question. A few men whose heads were very sore—a few men who had been disappointed in not obtaining the offices they wanted—discovered that it was time to change the form of the party. Well, this reform has been going on for the past twelve years, and the people have been making reforms. When the Republican party was first called into the National government it found a large number of traitors filling the office under it, and reformed them out and reformed loyal men in. When Johnson succeeded to the place a large number of improper men into office, and when Grant took hold of the reins of the government he commenced putting those men out, and placing other men in to fill the vacancies occasioned. Wherever an abuse has been found to exist, that abuse has at once been reformed. You can't name a man or an example where that has not been done. Reformed out, although the reformers may be still holds his seat in the Senate; but he knows that on the 4th of March next he will be reformed out. I hold in my hand a bill of $500,000 that was voted against this government for legal services rendered, and which was paid to him. That money may be said to have been stolen from the government. Indeed as much right to enter the store of any man in this city and steal ten thousand dollars from it as it did to enter the Senate hall and rob our country of the money. (Laughter.) The speaker here read the law governing officeholders as to their voting and action in any branch of the public service, or any other officer whose salary or emoluments are fixed by law, shall receive no additional pay, or have additional or additional compensation in any form whatever for the fulfillment of any work or for any other service or duty whatever." Then there is another law for the officeholder, putting a penalty of two years in the penitentiary for the offense of taking money outside of his salary. Notwithstanding these facts, and I can prove them from the official record, Trumbull is traveling about the country, crying out for reform. Why don't he first go back the ten thousand dollars he has stolen from the government, and then he might cry for reform. (Great applause.)

Look at Austin Blair, of Michigan. Blair left here and went home, and remained a Republican until he found that the people of his county did not intend to make him for Congress. I could also name Gen. Banks, and give the reason he left the Republican party.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION N T A REPRESENTATIVE BODY.

Now, these men go to Cincinnati and constitute a convention. They represent nobody on earth but themselves. Not a single constituent stood behind a single man in that convention. The only way they were appointed was by the machinery of a State ticket by Cincinnati and every man who bought a half-price ticket was considered and treated as a delegate, (Laughter.) They were all there. There was not one left. They represented nobody but themselves—not a soul on earth but themselves, and every man's head there was sore.

When they got together they resolved that they were a Reform Convention, and that the Republican party had been the first promise, as follows: "The President of the United States has openly used the power and opportunities of high office for the promotion of personal ends." This is a distinct, definite lie, and every other word in this platform is a distinct, definite, and positive lie. He was at Fort Sumter at the close of the war, and he was not the man who took it. He was at Fort Sumter when Gen. Burnside took it, and he was the man who, after having adopted their preamble, they hunted up an old message of General Grant's, and from it they extracted a sentence which they considered in that platform that is worth remembering or saying. The President, at the request of Mr. Sumner, was found on the platform. You can readily distinguish that all that is found in this platform has been taken from Grant's old message referred to.

Having adopted their platform, they proceeded to nominate their candidate, and they hunted up their old friend Horace Greeley. If there is a Democrat here who expects me to abuse him, he is mistaken, for I never abuse my friends. I expect to show you that it is altogether impossible for you to vote for Greeley. We are bound to put a head on you, and what is more, you are going to vote for that head whether the head is sore or sound. It is for you to say by your vote, my Democratic friends, whether you prefer to have a sore head on your shoulders or a head of hair. (Laughter.) Now, my friends,